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'ARAFAT ADDRESSES MESSAGE TO ARAB LEADERS ON SOUTH LEBANON

LD070910 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0720 GMT 7 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait--A Kuwaiti paper today published what it called the text of a message which Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO, addressed to the Arab leaders, urging them to confront the repeated Israeli attacks on southern Lebanon. In his message, which was published by AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM, 'Arafat says that Israel has launched "a war of annihilation" against both the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples in the south, adding that it is continuing these attacks as a result of U.S. support. He adds that Israel has intensified its attacks on the villages and towns of southern Lebanon, particularly the town of Tyre, despite the fact that these towns are free of any forces by the Palestinian revolution since orders were issued to these forces 2 months ago to vacate these areas so as to deny Israel any excuse to attack southern Lebanon.

'Arafat says that this reality reveals "one of the grave dimensions of this conspiracy which is aimed at emptying of inhabitants the towns, villages and camps in the south." He adds that "the war of annihilation planned by Zionist racism and the U.S. Pentagon--whose fierceness escalates day after day--requires all the Arab states to take quick action to confront this 'grave' situation." 'Arafat says that the tragedy of the south and the steadfastness and sacrifices of its people requires the Arab nation to "adopt measures that will immediately check the Israeli attacks." He calls on the Arab nation to make a move so that both the Lebanese and the Palestinian people will not face this hellfire in the south at the mercy of the hellish war machinery which Washington has placed at the disposal of the terrorist Menahem Begin and his fascist, racist military gang.

In the name of the Palestinian people and in the name of the Palestinian revolutionaries, the Palestinian leader urges Arab kings and presidents to shoulder their historic and pan-Arab responsibilities in the face of this grave conspiracy which has been unleashed in southern Lebanon since the signing of the Camp David agreement. He also urges the Islamic and the "struggling" peoples in the world to make a move to halt the Israeli attacks.

PALESTINIANS ATTACK ISRAELI SETTLEMENT IN JORDAN VALLEY

JN070610 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT 7 Sep 79 JN

[Text] A military spokesman for the General Command of the Palestinian Revolution Forces has stated the following: To continue the policy of escalating the armed struggle against the Zionist enemy, to strengthen our people's steadfastness and struggle in the occupied homeland, and as an expression of the will of defiance and steadfastness of our people and nation in the face of the Camp David conspiracy, the Lt 'Abd ar-Rahman Hasan 'Abd ar-Rahman squad raided enemy military targets in the settlement of Bet Yosef, northeast Bisan, on the night of 5 September. Members of the squad planted a number of explosive devices inside vital enemy targets in the settlement. They clashed with the Zionist border guard stationed at the settlement's entrances, inflicting a number of casualties. Other members of the squad ambushed a halftrack that was traveling along the road, destryong it with an RPG. The clash between our fighters and the Zionist forces lasted about 30 minutes. All the members of the squad returned safely to base. It is a revolution until victory.

PFLP SPOKESMAN SCORES U.S. 'POLITICAL TEST BALLOONS'

JN061419 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1400 GMT 6 Sep 79 JN

[Text] Beirut, 6 Sep--Bassam Abu Sharif, official spokesman of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine [PFLP], has warned against current political and diplomatic moves on the Palestinian issue. He said that these moves have occurred recently on the international level in order to soften the Palestinian stand that rejects the Camp David agreement.

In a statement today, the Palestinian official said that current political and diplomatic moves under the guise of attempts to solve the Palestinian problem are inseparable from the Camp David accords to liquidate the Palestinian issue. He said that the aim of these moves is to find a Palestinian party that will recognize the Zionist entity in return for self-administration in the West Bank and Gaza Strip to be linked with the Zionist entity, have normal relations with it and allow the Zionist army to remain as the occupier of Arab land. Abu Sharif affirmed that the political test balloons being launched by the United States and other parties aim at softening the Palestinian stand that rejects the Camp David accords, and at encouraging certain elements to negotiate with the enemy on the basis of Begin's definition of self-rule.

GAZA MAYOR SAYS REMARKS ON SELF-RULE WERE DISTORTED

JN070738 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT 7 Sep 79 JN

[Text] The mayor of Gaza, Rashad ash-Shawwa, has denied statements attributed to him to the effect that he supports self-rule. In a statement yesterday, Ash-Shawwa said: The Israeli Arabic-language newspaper AL-ANBA', published in Jerusalem, carried extracts of an interview. The extracts were cited by Israeli Radio. These extracts were twisted a great deal in an attempt to distort my clear stand--a stand which I have confirmed and to which I am committed--on the so-called peace initiative, the Camp David accords and the self-rule plan.

When asked my view of the peace initiative, I answered clearly: It has achieved nothing new in the interest of the Palestinian cause. It does not and will not achieve peace. We are not against peace, but we do not see that the Camp David accords achieve anything along the road of real peace for the Palestinian people.

I have always asserted by stand on these accords by totally rejecting them and their results. I have expressed my clear stand on the self-rule plan which we and the entire Palestinian people reject. I have always stressed that the PLO is the sole representative of our people, and that any solution that does not provide for the recognition of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights, the right to self-determination, the establishment of a Palestinian state and the return of Jerusalem, is rejected. Israel's aim in falsifying and distorting my stand is clear. In Gaza, in particular, the Palestinian people's stand in opposing these accords and the self-rule plan was no less firm than the stand of the rest of the Palestinian people at home and abroad. What is published by the media is nothing but an attempt to confuse and divide the Palestinian ranks.

GULF, SAUDI, IRAQI OIL MINISTERS TO MEET 'SHORTLY'

JN071940 Doha QNA in Arabic 1910 GMT 7 Sep 79 JN

[Text] Paris, 7 September--AL-MUSTAQBAL magazine reports today that informed Gulf sources have affirmed that a meeting of the oil ministers of the Gulf states, Saudi Arabia and Iraq will be held shortly. The sources said that this meeting is for the purpose of drafting a unified policy for these oil states in light of developments in the Middle East crisis.

KUWAITI DAILY ON SOPHISTICATED SOVIET WEAPONRY TO PLO

JN090935 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0850 GMT 9 Sep 79 JN

[Text] Kuwait, 9 September--Citing reliable diplomatic sources in Beirut, the Kuwaiti daily AL-WATAN today reports that the Soviet Union will shortly supply the Palestinian resistance movement with very sophisticated weapons to repulse Israeli attacks on southern Lebanon and on Palestinian camps. The paper adds that the Soviet Union has never before sent such weapons to countries other than Warsaw Pact member-states. However, the paper does not disclose the size of the arms deal or the channel through which the PLO will receive them. The paper explains that the arms deal includes infantry equipment and sophisticated antiaircraft and antitank missiles.

KUWAIT MAKES PROMISED PAYMENT TO PLO, OTHERS

LD081044 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0729 GMT 8 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait, 8 September, KUNA--A Kuwaiti newspaper says here today that Kuwait has paid the PLO $20 million as its final payment to the PLO and the Fund for Consolidation of the Steadfastness of the Palestinian People in the Occupied Territories, in accordance with the resolutions of the ninth Arab summit conference held in Baghdad. AL-QABAS, which publishes the report citing an official source, does not say when this was done but it does say that it includes $15 million to the PLO and $5 million to the Fund for the Consolidation of the Steadfastness of the Palestinian People in the Occupied Territories.

The Baghdad Arab summit, held last November, allocated $250 million to the PLO, $150 million to the consolidation fund, $1.85 million to Syria, and $1.25 million to Jordan. Seven Arab countries--Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Iraq, the UAE, Qatar, Algeria and Libya--undertook to pay these sums annually in varying shares.

Iraqi Payment

JN081146 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1115 GMT 8 Sep 79 JN

[Excerpts] Baghdad, 8 September--Iraq has paid its financial commitments to Syria, Jordan and the PLO for 1979 in implementation of the ninth Arab summit conference held in Baghdad 8 November 1978. These commitments amount to $520 million. Finance minister Thamir Razuqi announced that this morning Iraq paid the third and last installment to bolster effective steadfastness against the treasonous agreement between the Zionist entity and the As-Sadat regime that is supported by U.S. imperialism and to strengthen the Palestinian people's steadfastness in the West Bank. Iraq paid the first installment of its financial commitments for 1979 on 10 February: $91,618,800 was paid to Syria, $61,904,266 to Jordan and $14,857,555 to the PLO. The latter amount represents the PLO's share and part of the amount allocated to strengthen the steadfastness of our masses in the occupied Arab land. The second installment, amounting to $174 million, was paid on 1 May.

KUWAIT

PRIME MINISTER SAYS GOVERNMENT WILL ACT AGAINST SEDITION

LD100848 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0720 GMT 10 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait, 10 September--Kuwaiti Prime Minister and Crown Prince Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Sabah today warned of attempts to create sedition and disturb the country's security and stability.

In a statement published today by Kuwait's AL-WATAN, he said that the "government will no longer be lenient toward and will strike hard at anyone who tries to disturb the country's security and stability."

"The government," he said, "is watching closely and with deep concern, on a daily basis, the clamor, foolish talk and acts that have been taking place inside the country for the purpose of fostering sedition among the citizens and shaking their confidence in the government." He disclosed that the Ministry of the Interior "has actually begun taking the necessary measures to put an end to the flagrant acts and disregard shown by a group of people who were playing with fire, believing that the government was not watching."

The crown prince added that the government's first concern is to insure that Kuwait remains "an oasis of security and stability and a haven for all sincere and honorable people." He added: "The government knows how to uproot every malignant ailment in our society. It is determined to continue its firm policy and will not, under any circumstances, permit Kuwait to become an arena for altercations or exchanges of accusations."

Shaykh Sa'd added: "The government has shown some tolerance and leniency in the past. But this does not and should not mean that we have been unaware of what was happening. We have followed all the irregular acts and devised solutions for every eventuality and a remedy for every ailment so that this secure country will be kept away from all currents of contempt and deception."

QATAR

AMIR AL THANI DEPARTS FOR EUROPE FOR PRIVATE VISIT

JN090840 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0815 GMT 9 Sep 79 JN

[Excerpt] Doha, 9 September--Qatari Amir His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani left for Europe today on a private visit.

SAUDI ARABIA

KING KHALID RECEIVES FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER IN GENEVA

LD082322 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 8 Sep 79 LD

[Text] This evening at 2145 His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz received the French foreign minister at his majesty's residence in Geneva. The audience was attended by His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the defense minister; Dr Rashad Fir'awn, adviser to his majesty; Shaykh Muhammad Aba al-Khayl, the minister of finance and national economy; and Jamil al-Hujaylan, Saudi ambassador to France.

DANISH FOREIGN MINISTER HOLDS TALKS IN AT-TA'IF

LD081524 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 8 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Talks between His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, Saudi foreign minister, and Henning Christophersen, Danish foreign minister, began this afternoon at the Sheraton-al-Hada Hotel in At-Ta'if. The Danish foreign minister arrived earlier in At-ta'if today on a visit to the kingdom that will last 4 days.

On the Saudi side the talks were attended by Shaykh 'Abd al-'Aziz ath-Thanayyan, Foreign Ministry under secretary; Abbas (Ghazzawi), director of the Eastern Administration; Dr Nizar Madani from the Foreign Ministry; and Shaykh 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Muqbil, Saudi charge d'affairs in Copenhagen.

On the Danish side the talks were attended by [name indistinct], minister of state at the Foreign Ministry; [names indistinct], permanent under secretaries at the Foreign Ministry; and [name indistinct], head of a department at the Foreign Ministry.

FOREIGN MINISTER AL-FAYSAL MEETS WITH DANISH NEWSMEN

LD090428 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2230 GMT 8 Sep 79 LD

[Text] His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, the foreign minister, confirms that the Arab states have proved their readiness to enter into the phase of peace, but the treacherous Israeli aggression unfortunately has destroyed all chances for peace in the region.

At a press conference his royal highness held this evening with representatives of the Danish press, he said: The Arab states are heading toward peace. He added: The kingdom's objectives are known to the entire world. Therefore it hopes that the Palestinian issue will be solved as soon as possible and that the Palestinians will get their land.

His royal highness mentioned that the current visit of Danish Foreign Minister Henning Christophersen to the kingdom--the first of its kind--is taking place within the framework of cooperation between the two countries. He pointed out that his talks with the Danish minister dealt with the Middle East issue and economic cooperation between the kingdom and Denmark.

Further Details

LD091530 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 9 Sep 79 LD

[Excerpts] Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal has held an interview with the Danish press. He described his talks with the Danish foreign minister as successful. His royal highness expressed the hope that Denmark with its European position would be able to play the role of a peace intermediary between Europe and the Arab countries.

The foreign minister said that the kingdom supports the Palestinian view of the need to amend Security Council Resolution 242 on the Middle East. His royal highness also expressed support for the call of the UN secretary general to submit the problem for discussion at the United Nations with the participation of all parties. Answering a question by SNA, his royal highness said that a solution should be based on the participation of all concerned parties, especially the Palestinians.

On the holding of a new Arab summit, his royal highness said that the Baghdad summit had decided to hold an Arab summit once a year.

COMMENTARY URGES U.S. MORAL COMMITMENT TO PLO DIALOG

LD082351 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 8 Sep 79 LD

[Hasan 'Inqawi commentary]

[Text] His Royal Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister and commander of the National Guard, has stated: The positive development of the cause of the Palestinian people makes PLO recognition by the United States a natural and logical matter, and the responsibility of the United States towards world peace, truth, justice, human rights and its interests in the region obliges the United States not only to contact and listen to all parties of the conflict but also to help the Palestinian people regain their rights.

The responsibility of the United States for peace and stability in this region is one that cannot be confined to the framework of helping and seeking bases on which peace can be established. Rather, the United States is one of the most important states which have a direct influence on the Zionist entity due to the close relations and ties between them. From this, Washington must shoulder political burdens and a moral commitment to establishing peace in addition to the fact that this constitutes a source of safeguarding its interests and the interests of the world states in the region.

The United States, in fact, does not deny its responsibility for establishing peace in the region and preserving it. That is why it accepted playing the role of a full partner in the peace negotiations. Therefore, it has become essential that the circles of this participation should be widened to include all parties to the conflict, including the Palestinian people, who are considered regionally and internationally the essence of the conflict. Their cause is the core of the Middle East problem.

The establishment of a dialog between Washington and the PLO will help the former to understand realistically the dimensions of the problem and consequently will lead Washington to understand the basic demands of the Palestinians through their representatives. What the latest political developments have brought about, as well as international support for the Palestinian issue, gives the green light to Washington to start a serious, logical dialog with the PLO, especially since the majority of Americans have realized the seriousness of ignoring the Palestinian dimension of the problem. That majority also has started to realize that it is necessary to establish that dialog after the PLO and Arab aid--in the forefront of which are efforts exerted by Saudi policy--have been able to build a bridge over which the Palestinian issue can cross over to the American mind.

The establishment of a just, comprehensive peace in the region requires in practice the availability of a radical solution to the tragedy of the Palestinian people. This solution lies in the establishment of their independent state on their land and in their homeland under the leadership of their legitimate representative which Arab states recognized at the Rabat conference and the world in the United Nations resolutions, by accepting it as an observer in the international body.

What the region and its peoples desire is that Washington should look from a just angle at the issue of that people, who are in need of peace as much as the peoples of the globe need it.

GHALI HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE IN HAVANA

NC081645 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1440 GMT 8 Sep 79 NC

[Text] Havana, 8 Sep--Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs and head of the Egyptian delegation to the sixth nonalined summit conference in Havana, said that Egypt was struggling to induce Israel to withdraw from the West Bank and Gaza and to enable the Palestinians to exercise their right to self-determination. Dr Ghali expressed the hope that the next few months would witness positive and strong results of the efforts to get the PLO to participate in the peace negotiations.

Speaking at a press conference held last night following his speech at the Havana conference, Dr Butrus Ghali said that neither Egypt nor any other Arab country could speak for the Palestinians, stressing that the Palestinians alone can determine their destiny. The press conference was attended by more than 400 reporters apart from several correspondents on radio and television networks.

Dr Ghali said that the existing differences among the Arab states must be settled. He is confident, he said, that a reconciliation will soon be made among the Arabs. Dr Ghali noted the differences that existed between Egypt and the other Arab states in the past and said that these had been settled.

A Cuban reporter alleged that the Israeli aggressive operations against Lebanon have escalated following the Camp David conference. Dr Ghali replied that the fighting in Lebanon broke out 3 years before President as-Sadat made his historic peace initiative.

The speech that Dr Butrus Ghali delivered last night at the nonalined summit conference has been greatly welcomed by several African, Asian, Latin American and European delegations to the conference.

A member of the Indian delegation to the conference said that Dr Ghali's speech was courageous, excellent and specific, adding that Dr Ghali convincingly outlined the Egyptian stance.

The feeling prevailing among the circles at the conference is that the Egyptian address deeply defined the real meaning of nonalinement and that it was the most appropriate reply to the attempts by those seeking to move the nonalined movement away from its original principles.

Dr Ghali held his press conference at the request of several reporters who were seeking an interview after he delivered his speech.

Condemnation of Draft Resolution

NC091130 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1008 GMT 9 Sep 79 NC

[Excerpts] Havana, 9 Sep--The Arab rejectionist states and their Marxist allies led by Cuba have failed in their feverish attempts at the nonalined summit conference in Havana to suspend Egypt's membership in the nonalined movement.

The sixth nonalined summit conference held a 5-hour closed meeting last night. It discussed a draft resolution on the Middle East condemning the two Camp David peace agreements. The conference failed to add to the draft resolution a passage suspending Egypt's membership at the request of the rejectionist states with the support of the Marxist states.

This resolution, which was drafted by the conference's completely pro-Marxist bureau, asks the nonalinement Coordinating Bureau to study the results of the Camp David agreements and report to the nonalined foreign ministers conference scheduled to be held in New Delhi in 1981.

Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs and head of the Egyptian delegation to the conference, has condemned the draft resolution, saying that it contained false allegations. Dr Ghali told the conference that the document was distributed without the knowledge of Egypt and a large number of other members.

The foreign minister of Senegal expressed support for Dr Ghali's strong condemnation of the draft resolution and said that the draft resolution was prepared under pressure from the rejectionist states and their Marxist allies.

Dr Ghali said that he knew about the secret memorandum distributed by the president of Liberia, who is the chairman of the African group. He added that this memorandum distorted several facts. For example, he said, the document claims that a number of states other than Iraq have called for the suspension of Egypt's membership. This, he said, was the first falsification.

Dr Ghali refuted the draft resolution's stipulation that the conference condemns the partial and separate agreements which constitute a violation of the rights of the nation. He pointed out that Egypt, Sudan and Somalia should have been consulted about this draft resolution because these states comprise half of the Arab nation.

Referring to the draft resolution's assertion that the agreements concluded by Egypt constitute a violation of UN principles, Dr Ghali said that this is a big lie because the agreements concluded by Egypt are based on Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338. He said that the claim that the conference condemns the two Camp David agreements is also a big lie because there is no consensus within the conference to condemn the agreements signed by Egypt. He drew the attention of the delegations to the fact that during last Thursday's meeting of the conference's political committee, which lasted for 10 hours, 22 of the 24 representatives who spoke strongly objected to the condemnation of Egypt.

Dr Ghali also referred to the part of the draft resolution requesting that the nonalinement Coordinating Bureau discuss "the so-called harm caused to the Arab states, and particularly the Palestinian people, as a result of the measures adopted by the Egyptian Government." He said that the conference has placed on the shoulders of the bureau the responsibility of becoming a judge in the trial of Egypt, which is a sovereign state and a member of the nonalined movement. He emphasized that this step is not only illegal but also totally contradicts the duties of the nonalinment coordination bureau. This bureau, he said, should concentrate on coordinating the policies of the nonalined states instead of passing judgment on member states.

Dr Ghali also noted that the document's stipulation that the next nonalined foreign ministers conference in New Delhi should make a decision regarding Egypt's place in the movement is a fresh violation of the law because the foreign ministers conference has no authority to adopt any decision regarding the membership of any state. The conference bureau's suggestion in this connection, Dr Ghali said, is a serious precedent which threatens the future of the nonalined movement and is thus a complete deviation from the movement's traditions since its creation.

Continuing his address to the conference, Dr Ghali said: As expected, the Havana conference has proved incapable of playing the role it was supposed to play, namely to help in resolving the differences among the nonalined states.

He pointed out that the conference has agreed to the wish of the dominating minority, which raised issues and dictated decisions through the pressure of coordinated opposition. He expressed regret at the conference's deviation from the principles of nonalinement. He said: I had sincerely hoped that this conference would make fresh and concerted efforts in favor of the nonalined movement, but unfortunately there appear to be efforts aimed at imposing new and dangerous trends on the movement.

Before concluding his speech, Dr Ghali addressed himself to the Arab representatives at the conference. He said: I wish to say to the Arab brothers whose hatred for Egypt has surpassed their hatred for Israel, that despite their plots, lies and fabrications, and despite the collective hate and grudge against Egypt, Egypt will continue to work for peace and it will continue to shoulder its responsibility toward the Palestinian people.

Dr Ghali described the committee formed by the conference to discuss the issue as a trusteeship committee formed at a time when the movement is struggling for the liberation and independence of nations. He said this action is directly aimed at Egypt, and there will be other attempts to dictate to other states.

Postponed Departure

NC082105 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2030 GMT 8 Sep 79 NC

[Text] Havana, 8 Sep--Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs and head of the Egyptian delegation to the Havana conference, has decided to extend his stay in the Cuban capital by 1 day; Ghali and his delegation were due to leave today.

Dr Ghali has met with Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda as part of his intensive consultations with African leaders and others who believe in the policy of nonalinement in order to confront the moves of the rejectionist front and its allies within the conference just before winding up.

Commenting on the moves of the rejectionist group, Ghali stressed that Egypt would not allow a gang of rejectionists and their Marxist allies to dominate the nonalined movement or to deviate it from its course.

Well-informed sources at the conference said that the anti-Egypt group within the conference was using pressure to split the solidarity of the African bloc, which has been able to foil the group's plots since the conference began.

AS-SADAT INTERVIEW WITH 'MEET THE PRESS' REPORTED

NC092105 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1940 GMT 9 Sep 79 NC

[Text] New York, 9 Sep--President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat has affirmed that progress has been achieved in the Egyptian-Israeli discussion on autonomy for the Palestinians.

In the "Meet the Press" program today on NBC television, the president said that his talks with Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin were centered on principles, not details, and that they felt the need to conduct further discussions at the summit or ministerial levels.

The president commented on world press reports on the outcome of the Haifa meetings, saying that he does not at all agree with the reports that these meetings will not achieve a worthwhile success.

In an interview granted to NBC during his visit to Haifa, President as-Sadat said: It is premature to make any statements now. We would not have succeeded had we not abstained from revealing details of our discussions at Camp David, held at the invitation of President Carter. Therefore, I now urge that we follow the same pattern.

On Palestinian participation in the autonomy negotiations, the president said: At Camp David, we agreed that the Palestinians can join the discussions when they so desire. Thus, I believe that we are doing what we can to put them on the sound path. Once this has been achieved, the Palestinians can speak on their own behalf. I therefore feel that there is no need for their participation at this moment. The Palestinians, however, must join the negotiations 3 years after the start of the transitional period.

Answering a question on his statement that it would be possible to solve the obstacles in 1 year, the president said: My opinion, as I told Mr Begin last night during the discussions, is that our ministers must have political directives from both Begin and me; however, we cannot give these political directives now because we need more time and more meetings between the two of us and between the ministers of both countries so that we can lay down the final directives in this respect.

President as-Sadat added: Let me tell you that we, Begin and I, do not want to be subjected to pressure. We are actually proceeding with the operation, and we have until the end of a year, as stipulated in the Camp David agreements--that is, until May 1980. I repeat: We must not feel under pressure because one shouts here or there. We are managing the matter with eagerness.

The president said: There are several details currently being discussed by ministers in both countries preliminary to the adoption of decisions.

On the possibility of King Husayn's participation in the autonomy negotiations, President as-Sadat said: I believe that King Husayn, and probably the Palestinians--who are now after the United States to begin a dialog with them--will ultimately join the negotiations.

President as-Sadat added: If you view what has been achieved since the signing of the treaty between Egypt and Israel in Washington last March and the restoration of Al-'Arish to Egypt, you would find several changes have taken place. I expect King Husayn and the others will join the negotiations by the end of this year.

Asked about the basis for his optimism, President as-Sadat said: I believe that when King Husayn and the others feel that the process is moving in the right direction and that we are proceeding with or without them, they will join us. He added: The Palestinians are now running after the United States to start a dialog with them. Two years ago, in November 1977, I called for a conference in Cairo. At the place where the proposed conference would have been held, we raised the flags of Israel, Palestine, the United States, the United Nations, Syria, Egypt and Lebanon--all the parties involved in the process.

Had they come at that time, they would have certainly been able to transcend and overcome Resolution 242--not only with regard to the United States but also with regard to Israel. This is why I am astonished, and hence you have to submit this question to them.

What do they want? As a matter of fact, I don't know--but I know one thing: When they feel that we are serious about reaching an agreement, they will come.

President as-Sadat was asked about the draft U.S. resolution he had discussed with Strauss during his last visit to Egypt. He said: My talks with Strauss basically dealt with what I call the cornerstone of the entire process--the comprehensive settlement of the peace process. I felt that if a resolution placed no emphasis on this gigantic step that we have carried out, then the resolution would have a harmful result. However, if some emphasis on the Camp David agreement and on the peace treaty is put in any resolution, I would welcome it.

Answering a question on the attempt by former U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Andrew Young to hold contacts with the Palestinians, President as-Sadat said: I previously called for the need for contacts between the United States and the Palestinians during the Nixon and Ford administrations. I also asked President Carter to do this. I believe U.S. contacts with the Palestinians would be very useful, but if the United States is bound to a certain commitment, it must decide this matter itself. However, I affirm that it is in the interest of the peace process that the United States open a dialog with the Palestinians, because without the United States there would have been no comprehensive settlement, and we would not have been able to achieve what we have already achieved.

Asked whether he agrees with President Carter's view, which is against the establishment of an independent Palestianian state, President as-Sadat said: It is a family affair, and I prefer not to express an opinion.

Concerning the recent arrests of leftists in Egypt, President as-Sadat said: The recent arrests of 50 leftists in Egypt were carried out by the public prosecutor; neither the government nor martial law had anything to do with these arrests. He said these persons were arrested because of certain activities; typewriters and leaflets were also seized with them.

President as-Sadat went on to say: Let me tell you this: 5,000 out of 40 million people in Egypt opposed the peace treaty with Israel. What is the value of this small minority? I invite you to visit Egypt so that you can ask the man in the street about his view of the treaty.

Asked his view of Israel's action in continuing to build settlements after the signing of the peace treaty and about the impact of this on the negotiations, President as-Sadat said: We have explained our stand onthe building of settlements. The building of settlements on others' land is illegal, and hence we must not allow it. We expressed this opinion to Mr Begin when we met in Washington, and when we met afterward in Cairo and Alexandria. This stand is known to everybody.

In the interview, President as-Sadat dealt with the agreement reached in Haifa regarding the sale of Sinai oil to Israel. He said: I did not say that we reached an agreement concerning all the details; these will be discussed by our ministers.

As-Sadat pointed out that the quantity of oil that Egypt will sell to Israel has a story. He said: When I met with Begin at the Israeli Embassy in Washington the night before we signed the treaty, I promised him that the oil would flow when the oilfield was returned to us. As-Sadat added: We decided that Israel would get 2 million tons. [sentence as received] This is the amount Begin asked for and I agreed on. As for the price, our ministers will decide this later.

Asked for his reply to reports by certain Arabs that the oil that Egypt will sell to Israel would be used against Arabs, President as-Sadat said that this was similar to saying that the billions of Arab dollars deposited in banks owned by Jews would be used against the Arabs. Both sayings are the same.

The interview touched on the issue of the U.S. draft resolution providing for Palestinian rights and on the claim that Egypt rejected this resolution. President as-Sadat said: This is absolutely untrue. He added: When Strauss met with me, he had no specific proposals or decisions. However, he discussed with me the possibility of formulating a resolution. I told him that we had established a cornerstone and that we must not destroy what we have achieved. I called for including the Camp David framework in any resolution. I told him that I would agree with such a resolution. I told him that I was not against anything that gave the Palestinians their rights.

In his interview, As-Sadat stressed that in his talks with Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin in Alexandria and Haifa he dealt in detail with the issue of a Palestinian state. However, President as-Sadat said: I believe that it is not the appropriate time to disclose the content of our talks on this subject.

Addressing his remarks to the reporters who participated in the interview, President as-Sadat said: Let me tell you, as the British say, let us first agree on the autonomy, and then after 3 years, we will sit together with the Palestinians. Then, as the British say, we will cross the bridge.

Asked at the conclusion of the interview about whether the autonomy negotiations, including the Israeli stand toward the city of Jerusalem, constitute a big obstacle, President as-Sadat said: I see absolutely no big obstacles except this issue. There is only the issue of autonomy, and this involves Jerusalem.

NEXT ROUND OF AUTONOMY TALKS POSTPONED UNTIL 25 SEP

NC080643 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2303 GMT 7 Sep 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 7 Sep--The newspaper AL-AHRAM reports in its Saturday edition that the next round of autonomy talks has been postponed until 25-26 September, instead of the previously scheduled period of 16-18 September.

The paper said that Egypt has informed the Israeli side that it agrees to the new date because the previous date coincides with the Jewish New Year celebrations.

This round of talks will be held in Alexandria.

U.S. ENVOY ROBERT STRAUSS ARRIVES 9 SEP

NC091348 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1330 GMT 9 Sep 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 9 Sep--Robert Strauss, President Carter's envoy and head of the U.S. delegation to the autonomy talks, arrived in Cairo this afternoon on a visit to Egypt that will last a few days.

Upon his arrival Strauss expressed happiness at visiting Egypt once again and said that he is looking forward to his meeting with President Anwar as-Sadat and Prime Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil. He noted that the U.S. administration is particularly interested in the talks during this tour in view of the Haifa talks held between President as-Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin last week.

Strauss was met at the airport by U.S. Ambassador to Cairo Alfred Atherton and Ambassador at the Foreign Ministry Muhsin ad-Diwani.

As-Sadat Invitation

NC092102 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2050 GMT 9 Sep 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 9 Sep--President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat tonight invited Robert Strauss, the U.S. President's envoy to the Middle East, to join him in his journey from Cairo to Santa Katerina in Sinai on 19 November.

The invitation, which Strauss has accepted, was made during President as-Sadat's meeting with Strauss tonight at the presidential resthouse in Al-Haram.

Meeting With As-Sadat

NC092213 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2050 GMT 9 Sep 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 9 Sep--President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat has stated that he briefed Robert Strauss, U.S. President Jimmy Carter's envoy, on the results of his talks in Haifa with Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin because of the U.S.' capacity as a full partner in the peace process. As-Sadat described his visit to Haifa as an example of peaceful coexistence and of future relations.

This was contained in a short statement President as-Sadat made following his meeting this evening with President Carter's envoy Robert Strauss. As-Sadat said that his visit to Haifa strengthened his relationship with Begin. He said that his visit was successful and that he agreed with Begin and Strauss that the Camp David agreements and the Egyptian-Israeli treaty were the cornerstones of a comprehensive settlement.

In a statement following the meeting, Strauss expressed his happiness at meeting with President as-Sadat. He said that he came to the area to acquaint himself with the Egyptian and Israeli stands and with the progress that has been made. He said that there might be difficulties, but we are continuing along our road.

Strauss arrived at the presidential resthouse at 1955 and was received by President as-Sadat.

After photographs were taken, the 90-minute [as received] meeting began, attended by Vice President Husni Mubarak and U.S. Ambassador in Cairo Alfred Atherton.

After the meeting, President as-Sadat made a statement to reporters. He said: Ladies and gentlemen, let me express my happiness at receiving my friend Strauss. I briefed him in detail on the talks that took place between Prime Minister Begin and me because, as you know, we are full partners in the peace process.

I would like to remind you of my visit to Haifa and the feelings I sensed there from every citizen. I told both Jews and Arabs that I could not distinguish between them. In fact, this is a splendid example of coexistence and of the future relations we are attempting to achieve. It was a very successful visit. Relations between Prime Minister Begin and I are significant. I have briefed our friend Strauss on all that has taken place. We also discussed this process, aimed at establishing a comprehensive settlement.

I agreed with my friend Bob and with Prime Minister Begin that Camp David and the Israeli-Egyptian agreement constitute a strong foundation for a comprehensive settlement [in the Middle East], toward the establishment of which we are devoting our efforts.

Let me express my happiness at meeting with my friend Bob to exchange views, as occasionally happens. Let me wish him a successful trip to Israel and then to the United States.

After that, Strauss made a brief statement. He said: Thank you Mr President. I would like to say that I came here this evening to meet with President as-Sadat and the vice president, who will leave for the United States tomorrow.

I held talks with Prime Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil for 90 minutes. I maintain that among all my several trips here, none of these meetings was as useful, constructive, positive and encouraging as this evening's meeting between Dr Khalil and me. We will continue our meetings tomorrow. I will go to Israel and then to my country to submit a thorough report on the Egyptian-Israeli talks to President Carter.

Strauss added: According to what President as-Sadat said today about the progress that has been made and the relations that have been strengthened, even if there are obstacles and even if the road to peace is not easy, I am confident that the peace process these three courageous men have begun will eventually succeed. In conclusion he said: I am happy to have had a role in this process.

After he delivered his statement, As-Sadat was asked if he would comment on the Havana nonalined summit. He said: What about the Havana statement, did they accuse me? The reporter said: They said that the peace treaty (?obstructs) peace. As-Sadat said: I have not heard about this yet. My answer is: If the framework for action achieved at Camp David had taken the name of Tashkent, wouldn't their judgment have changed? This is my answer.

Asked if he felt that it was important to open a dialog between the United States and the PLO, President as-Sadat said: I have repeated this several times--not only now, but ever since we embarked on the first disengagement process during the Nixon and Kissinger era.

Statement on Talks

NC100947 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0848 GMT 10 Sep 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 10 Sep--U.S. envoy to the Middle East Robert Strauss has stated that his meeting yesterday with President Anwar as-Sadat was positive and constructive, and that the next steps for a comprehensive Middle East settlement were discussed.

In a statement to MENA, Strauss said that he heard new ideas from President as-Sadat, who was optimistic as usual.

Strauss added that he is trying to persuade Palestinian figures to participate in the peace negotiations by means of the contacts he has held and is holding with a number of them. Strauss added that a time must come when other parties will also join the negotiations.

Strauss went on to say: I cannot determine the date, but this is unavoidable if we are to find a just and comprehensive solution to the problem, which is what the United States is striving for.

Mr Strauss said that on Tuesday he will leave Cairo for Israel, where he will hold talks with Israeli officials.

U.S. AMBASSADOR TO SAUDI ARABIA ARRIVES IN CAIRO

NC091616 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1408 GMT 9 Sep 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 9 Sep--U.S. Ambassador to Saudi Arabia John West arrived in Cairo this afternoon.

During his visit to Egypt, Robert Strauss, personal envoy of President Carter, will meet with the U.S. ambassadors to Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Israel, Lebanon and Syria.

U.S. MILITARY DELEGATION ARRIVES IN CAIRO

NC081930 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1605 GMT 8 Sep 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 8 Sep--A U.S. delegation led by Deputy Under Secretary of Defense Dale Church arrived in Cairo today on a 1-week visit to study Egypt's potential for manufacturing advanced military equipment.

The delegation was received at the airport by Assistant Defense Minister Maj Gen Jamal as-Sayyid.

NDP DISCUSSES SUPPLYING MILITARY AID TO MOROCCO

LD071159 Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 5 Sep 79 pp 1, 10 LD

[Unattributed, untitled report]

[Text] Vice President and Deputy Chairman of the National Democratic Party [NDP] Husni Mubarak yesterday chaired a meeting attended by Deputy Prime Minister and NDP General Secretary Fikri Makram 'Ubayd, People's Assembly Speaker Sufi Abu Talib, members of the party General Secretariat, provincial party secretaries, representatives of parliamentary groups and chairmen of specialized committees in the assembly and party.

Minister of State for the Presidency and party official spokesman Mansur Hasan said that the meeting discussed Egypt's support for Morocco and the reasons for Egypt's stand. He said that views were exchanged on Egypt's firm strategy and the question of giving aid to any Arab country to defend itself against whatever might threaten it, especially if that threat were connected with the ambitions of a certain state outside the area, despite the present state of Arab relations.

Mansur Hasan pointed out that at all Arab summits since 1974, Algeria, through its late President Boumediene, declared that it was not a party to the dispute over the Sahara.

He said that in the light of Egypt's principle of defending any Arab country against any threat whatever, the Egyptian people and government cannot ignore or forget that Moroccan forces fought alongside Egyptian forces in 1973 and played a role in defending the breach made then.

He emphasized that Egypt's prompt action stems from its general strategic stands, which are determined by Egypt's interests, Arab relations and ethical principles.

Egypt's rapid move to participate in any Arab stand despite the present conditions in the Arab area and to meet any particular country's need for Egyptian aid thwarts the principle of isolating Egypt, which some of the rejectionist states are striving to implement.

Mansur Hasan added that the meeting also discussed certain economic subjects and that it was decided to hold a joint session of the party's economic, supply, trade and industry committees tomorrow, to be attended by the ministers of trade, finance and economy, to further discuss these subjects including the balance of payments, industrial production and livestock resources.

KHALIL MEETING WITH ECONOMIC GROUP REPORTED

NC082000 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 8 Sep 79 NC

[Text] Prime Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil today held a 5-hour meeting during which several economic subjects were discussed. The meeting was attended by Deputy Prime Minister and Secretary General of the National Democratic Party [NDP] Fikri Makram 'Ubayd; ministers of the economic group; the minister of state for cabinet affairs, the minister of state for the presidency; and the chairmen of the economic, supply, trade and industry committees of the NDP and of the People's Assembly, on the basis that the government is the executive wing of the party.

In the course of the meeting, Dr Mustafa Khalil stressed that the price of any basic commodity should not be affected. The discussions also dealt with economic affairs in general.

The ministers of the economic group outlined that the economic situation calls for complete assurance and that Egypt has been settling its foreign obligations in full and on time--this in addition to a 9 percent rate of development despite the present circumstances such as the wave of high prices throughout the world that are a result of the increased price of oil. The conferees discussed the regulation of imports without the need to transfer currency abroad as well as the need to provide investments and intermediary commodities that are necessary for production.

The discussion also dealt with the decision on the payment of customs duties in hard currency; the purpose of regulating the imports policy without transferring currency is to restrict the importation of luxury goods.

It was decided to set up a committee composed of members of the ministerial economic group and NDP representatives to review the list of commodities so as to exempt those investment and intermediary commodities that are not available in Egypt.

The conferees also discussed the unexpected increase in the value of the dollar. The deliberations revealed that the increase is temporary and that it would soon revert to its normal value. The discussions also dealt with supply commodities. It was decided to increase the distribution points and that the local units should assume their control over prices. The discussions also revealed that the aim of the study on subsidies is that subsidies should be given to those deserving them, but not through mediators, and that the tourist establishments should obtain their commodities at cost price.

AS-SADAT DISCUSSES ECONOMIC SITUATION WITH MINISTERS

NC091614 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 9 Sep 79 NC

[Text] President Anwar as-Sadat held a meeting this morning which was attended by Vice President Husni Mubarak, Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil and the ministers of the economic group.

At the end of the 3-hour meeting, Minister of State for the Presidency Mansur Hasan said that President as-Sadat reviewed his Haifa visit, the welcome accorded to him there and the feelings of the Israelis, all of which indicates that Israeli society is looking forward to peace. This guarantees the implementation of all that was agreed upon in the peace treaty between Egypt and Israel. There are no problems in implementing this part of the current peace efforts. He added that the negotiations regarding the West Bank, Gaza and Jerusalem are continuing, expressing the hope that positive results will be achieved in the scheduled time, God willing.

On the domestic side, he said that Prime Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil and the ministerial members of the economic group presented their reports on the economic situation to the president. The reports indicate that the economic situation is reassuring and that there will be no price increases for basic commodities. The soundness of the Egyptian economy is evidenced by the government's repayments of its foreign currency obligations on time. This shows continued confidence in the Egyptian economy in addition to a 9 percent rate of development.

The discussions then dealt with Decision No 600 stipulating the payment of customs duties for some imported goods in foreign currency. The decision aims at the importation without the need to transfer currency abroad and at the importation of intermediary and production commodities.

The president directed the government to continue its studies for the welfare of the majority of the people and their right to obtain food, clothing and housing at prices proportionate to their income while ensuring the supply of basic commodities for the people.

VICE PRESIDENT MUBARAK LEAVES FOR U.S. 10 SEP

NC100918 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0905 GMT 10 Sep 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 10 Sep--Vice President Husni Mubarak left Cairo for Washington at 1100. Mr Mubarak will convey a message from President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat to U.S. President Jimmy Carter, and will hold talks with U.S. officials.

SADDAM HUSAYN RETURNS TO BAGHDAD FROM HAVANA

JN091750 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1740 GMT 9 Sep 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 9 September--President Saddam Husayn returned here this evening after participating in the meetings of the sixth nonalined summit conference, which concluded in Havana today.

President Saddam Husayn was accorded a mammoth official and popular reception. Leading those who met him were RCC Vice Chairman 'Izzat Ibrahim, Vice President Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf, RCC Member and First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yasin Ramadan, the RCC members, the ministers, the members of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party Regional Command, chairmen of the vocational and popular organizations, senior civilian and military officials and members of the Arab and foreign diplomatic corps accredited in Baghdad.

President Saddam Husayn rode in an open car after leaving Baghdad international airport, waving at the huge crowd that lined the road to greet the leader president and to congratulate him on returning home safely after emphasizing Iraq's effective role in the nonalined movement, the fairness of the Palestine issue, the constant rights of the Palestinian Arab people to their land and homeland, and Iraq's constant support of the world's national liberation movements.

President Saddam Husayn left Havana early today en route to Baghdad. He was seen off by Cuban President Fidel Castro and high-ranking Cuban officials.

President Husayn sent a cable to President Castro after leaving Cuba. The cable says: It pleases me and the comrade members of our delegation, upon leaving the friendly land of Cuba following the sixth nonalined summit conference, to convey our great thanks and appreciation to you for the hospitality and warm reception accorded me personally by the Cuban Government and people. We would also like to praise the remarkable efforts you made to render the nonalined summit conference a success and to consolidate our movement's unity on the path of our just struggle against imperialism, Zionism and racism, in support of the cause of freedom, right, dignity and justice.

Please accept, dear comrade, my sincere regards and best wishes for your personal health and for your friendly people's progress and success.

SADDAM HUSAYN PRESIDES OVER RCC MEETING 9 SEP

JN091947 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1925 GMT 9 Sep 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 9 September--Following his return here this evening, President Saddam Husayn presided over an RCC meeting. At the meeting, President Saddam Husayn reviewed the results and resolutions of the sixth nonalined summit conference, which concluded its meetings in Havana today.

INA ON ANNIVERSARY OF SOVIET DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS

JN081322 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1240 GMT 8 Sep 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 8 September--The Iraqi foreign minister has congratulated his Soviet counterpart, Andrey Gromyko, on the 35th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Iraq and the Soviet Union.

In a cable sent to the Soviet minister today, the Iraqi foreign minister expressed hope that the strong relations of friendship between the two countries will further develop in the service of their two peoples' struggle against imperialism and Zionism and in support of the Palestinian people and other world peoples struggling for their liberation, independence and legitimate rights.

The Iraqi Government first established diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union on 9 September 1944. These relations were of a stagnant and routine nature until the eruption of the 14 July 1958 revolution, when they began to assume serious and comprehensive aspects. In 16 March 1959, the two sides signed the first agreement for bilateral economic and technical cooperation. Thanks to Soviet knowledge and technical expertise, Iraq was able to implement its development projects.

The 17 July revolution, under the leadership of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, adopted a foreign policy based on the spirit of equality, independence and mutual interests, free of exploitation. As a result, cooperative relations between the two friendly countries developed in various fields.

As part of Iraq's celebrations marking the Ba'th Party's silver jubilee, a treaty of friendship and cooperation was signed between the two countries. This treaty became an effective factor in promoting and expanding relations, which moved along harmoniously with international developments and changes, reflecting the joint interests of the two friendly countries' peoples. The treaty was considered a blow to the imperialist and Zionist machinations in the area and a strengthening factor for the liberation movement.

The friendly and equal relations between Iraq and the Soviet Union have proven their fruitfulness and total response to the two peoples' basic interests and to the requisites of the struggle against imperialism and reaction, for freedom and peace. They confirmed that the relations of friendship between the two countries have strengthened their struggle against imperialism and that the interests of the revolution are everywhere.

DELEGATION ARRIVES IN MOSCOW FOR MARITIME TALKS

JN091359 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1342 GMT 9 Sep 79 JN

[Text] Moscow, 9 September--Transport and Communications Ministry Under Secretary Rashid Salih al-'Ali arrived here this afternoon, leading an Iraqi delegation to the periodic meetings of the Iraqi-Soviet committee for maritime trade.

The committee, which will hold its meetings in the Soviet city of Leningrad, will consider the degree of implementation of previous decision and agreements and will prepare the necessary cadres to run the fleet of Iraqi oil tankers, with Soviet cooperation.

The committee will also discuss the possibility of having Iraqi ships carry both exported and imported goods from the Soviet Union to Iraq and vice versa, as well as the possibility of utilizing United Arab Company ships for transporting exported goods.

KING HUSAYN ARRIVES IN PARIS FROM HAVANA 8 SEP

JN081231 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 8 Sep 79 JN

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn arrived in Paris at noon today on a private visit to France. His majesty is scheduled to meet with French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing on 10 September. He will also meet with senior French officials. The discussions will deal with an exchange of views on current international issues and the Middle East issue.

His majesty was received at Orly airport by the chief of protocol in the Elysee Palace and the Jordanian ambassador in Paris.

His majesty is accompanied by a delegation that includes Prime Minister Mudar Badran, Chief of the Royal Hashemite Court Sharif 'Abd al-Hamid Sharaf, Court Minister 'Amir Khammash and Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Hasan Ibrahim.

His majesty left the Cuban capital, Havana, at 0130 today Jordan time after participating in the meetings of the nonalined summit conference. He was seen off at Havana airport by the Cuban vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers.

Prior to his departure from Havana, his majesty met with several nonalined heads of state. He received Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid for a working luncheon at his residence. The discussion at these meetings and contacts dealt with political and economic issues of the nonalined countries.

HUSAYN CALLS U.S. MIDDLE EAST POLICY 'FAILURE'

JN071239 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 7 Sep 79 JN

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn has criticized U.S. policy in the Middle East, saying that it is a failure. In an interview in Havana with a U.S. radio station that was broadcast in New York last night, his majesty said he does not believe that the United States is in a position to positively influence events in the region. He added that the United States, Egypt and Israel alone have no right to act on Middle East affairs.

Answering a question on Soviet arms for Jordan, his majesty said: Jordan is about to receive [bisadad at-tazawwud] Soviet military equipment but it has not yet done so.

Answering a question on his majesty's recent meeting with PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, his majesty said: The two sides are agreed on all objectives, particularly on the inalienable Palestinian rights.

PLO OFFICIAL SITTAH ARRIVES IN AMMAN FOR TALKS 9 SEP

JN091501 Doha QNA in Arabic 1445 GMT 9 Sep 79 JN

[Text] Amman, 9 September--Hamid Abu Sittah, PLO Executive Committee member and chairman of the Palestinian side to the joint Jordanian-Palestinian committee, arrived in Amman today. Later today, Abu Sittah will meet with 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah, information minister and chairman of the Jordanian side to the committee. He will also meet with the officials of the Executive Bureau for the affairs of the occupied homeland. These meetings are part of the joint committee's efforts to support the steadfastness of the Arab citizens in the occupied Arab territories.

SHARAF INTERVIEWED ON HAVANA MEETING, U.S. RELATIONS

JN070902 Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 7 Sep 79 pp 1, 15 JN

[Bisam al-Mu'allim dispatch from Havana]

[Excerpts] His Excellency Sharif 'Abd al-Hamid Sharaf, chief of the Royal Hashemite Court and member of the Jordanian delegation accompanying His Majesty King Husayn to the nonalined summit conference in Havana, has said that this conference is proceeding gradually toward a clear line. He added that the atmosphere for the possible bringing together of the left and right and safeguarding the movement's unity is ameliorating. His excellency was speaking to the AD-DUSTUR correspondent in Havana on his assessment of the current conference.

Regarding the Middle East, Sharaf said: All the member states totally agree that the PLO is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and that there can be no peace in the region without the participation of the Palestinian people and the restoration of their national and political rights. At the same time, there is unanimity that Egypt has marched along the wrong course regarding the Camp David accords and the peace treaty. At any rate, there are devergent viewpoints regarding the best way to express rejection of these accords. All the member states agree to the Baghdad summit conference resolution; namely, that Egypt has deviated from the general Arab position. Some members want to suspend Egypt's membership while others are satisfied with a denunciation of its stand.

Replying to a question on whether His Majesty King Husayn intends to meet with U.S. officials during his reported visit to the United States and on relations between Jordan and the United States, his excellency said: His Majesty King Husayn will deliver a speech at the UN General Assembly on 25 September. His majesty's schedule does not include meetings with U.S. officials. Naturally, his majesty will speak about current affairs, including the violation of the Palestinian people's rights due to Israel's aggression and intransigence. He added: Our relations with Washington are normal but they are suffering from our differences with the United States over the means to bring about a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East. Despite this, our dialog with the United States has not been cut off.

On his assessment of the current Arab situation following the Baghdad summit, his excellency said: At the Baghdad Summit Conference, the Arabs redressed the collapse that had taken place due to Egypt's withdrawal from the arena of confrontation. What is important now is to maintain the unity of the Arab stand and avoid all causes of difference in order to bolster Arab strength and lead world public opinion to support us.

Answering a question on Jordanian-Palestinian relations at present, his excellency said: Our relations are very satisfactory. They are based on mutual respect and trust. We view this relationship from this angle. We believe that we and our brothers have moved from the stage of talking about a dialog to the stage of normal relations and joint coordination and cooperation.

On the situation in Lebanon, Sharif said: The Arab world cannot remain silent to the blazing conflagration in southern Lebanon. The Arab world cannot leave Lebanon to face the Israeli challenge alone and unsupported.

PRIME MINISTER AL-HUSS RETURNS TO BEIRUT, MAKES STATEMENT

NC091818 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 9 Sep 79 NC

[Text] Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss returned to Beirut today after representing President Ilyas Sarkis at the nonalined summit conference.

Upon his arrival at his home in Ad-Dawhah, Prime Minister al-Huss telephoned the president and briefed him on the nonalined summit conference. They agreed to meet at noon tomorrow in B'abda Palace to assess the results of the contacts and meetings that Prime Minister al-Huss had had with Arab leaders during the nonalined conference.

At Beirut international airport, Prime Minister al-Huss made the following statement to our reporter: [begin recording]

[Al-Huss] The conference was an opportunity for us to present to world public opinion the issue of the south in all its dimensions, particularly the result of Israel's continued aggressions against southern Lebanon and the consequent tragedies that affect the southerners in particular and the Lebanese people in general. We found the conferees understanding and responsive. The statement and resolutions that the conference is supposed to have issued by now will inevitably reflect this result.

We took the opportunity of our presence at the conference and the presence of such a large number of Arab and Third World leaders to hold contacts with them on the issue of the south. During our meetings with Arab leaders--including Presidents Hafiz al-Asad and Saddam Husayn, King Husayn and Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid--and with Arab foreign ministers, we emphasized the importance we attach to the convocation of an Arab summit conference to discuss the issue of southern Lebanon and to find the necessary solution to it.

[Question] Mr Prime Minister, in case it is not possible to convene an Arab summit conference for any reason, what alternative would the Lebanese authorities propose?

[Answer] An Arab summit conference is supposed to convene in November, in accordance with the Baghdad summit conference resolutions issued last year. If a special Arab summit conference on the Lebanese issue--rather, on the issue of southern Lebanon--is not held any sooner, the issue will in any case be discussed at the summit conference that will be held in November. [end recording]

Explains Summit Recommendations

NC091939 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 9 Sep 79 NC

[Text] In a statement he made this evening, Prime Minister Salim al-Huss announced that the recommendations adopted by the nonalined summit on Lebanon condemn Israel for its attacks on the south and call on the Security Council to implement its resolutions on southern Lebanon.

The recommendations also call on the nonalined states to support Lebanon in the international arena and to bring pressure to bear on Israel to stop its attacks, thus enabling the Lebanese state to reestablish its authority in the south.

RADIO ACCUSES ISRAEL OF CEASE-FIRE VIOLATION IN SOUTH

NC080641 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 8 Sep 79 NC

[Text] Before the Ghanaian contingent took up its position in the south within the framework of UNIFIL, Israel, through the border strip forces, shelled a number of UNIFIL positions in the central sector.

This means that Israel continues to defy the United Nations and world public opinion, particularly the Security Council resolutions which call for enabling the UNIFIL forces to spread out in the south together with the Lebanese Army in order to establish Lebanese sovereignty and legitimacy.

Members of the Ghanian contingent, who arrived around midnight, are scheduled to take up their positions in the UNIFIL operations area today. The remaining members of the contingent will arrive in Lebanon on 13 September to assume their task.

The cease-fire violation in the south in the past 48 hours is an indication that Israel is still insisting on pursuing the policy of a war of attrition aimed at obstructing the current international efforts to get the solution to the Middle East crisis moving in the right direction and again discuss the implementation of the Security Council resolutions on the south.

ISRAELI PLANES OVERFLY SOUTH 8 SEPTEMBER

JN081914 Baghdad Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1845 GMT 8 Sep 79 JN

[Text] Southern Lebanon--Zionist war planes overflew several areas in southern Lebanon at noon today. Reports from southern Lebanon say that the Palestinian-Lebanese joint forces' ground resistance opened intensive fire at the Zionist enemy planes, forcing them to flee toward the occupied territories, having failed to achieve their objective of launching further aggression on our poeple's camps and southern Lebanese villages.

SARKIS DISCUSSES SITUATION IN SOUTH WITH ABU IYAD

NC081928 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 8 Sep 79 NC

[Text] At 1700 today, President Ilyas Sarkis received Salah Khalaf, alias Abu Iyad. During the 90-minute meeting, they discussed the general situation in the country, particularly the situation in the south.

PRESIDENT AL-ASAD RETURNS HOME FROM HAVANA

JN100603 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 10 Sep 79 JN

[Excerpts] His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad returned to Damascus about midnight last night after heading the Syrian delegation to the sixth nonalined summit conference that was held in Havana 3-9 September. The members of the Syrian delegation returned with the president.

His excellency the president and the members of the Syrian delegation left Havana after the final session of the conference at 0545 on Sunday Havana time.

Prior to the convocation of the final session, His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad received Grenada Prime Minister Maurice Bishop at 1930 in his residence in Havana. The discussion dealt with the Israeli aggression against Arab land and rights, and issues raised during the sixth nonalined summit conference. Bishop affirmed his country's total support for the Arab cause.

Earlier, President Fidel Castro surprised President Hafiz al-Asad with an unscheduled visit at 1845 Havana time. They discussed the most important issues debated in the sixth nonalined summit conference.

DAMASCUS RADIO CARRIES MUSLIM BROTHERHOOD CONFESSION

JN080844 [Editorial Report JN] Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic at 2115 GMT on 7 September carries the 22-minute text of a confession by Husni Ibn Mahmud 'Abith, deputy leader of the Muslim Brotherhood group in Syria, which the radio says was aired on Damascus television.

After identifying himself, 'Abith says: "I joined the Muslim Brotherhood group in 1965 when I was a student in the preparatory class." 'Abith goes on to say that "he received a weeks training in a Jordanian camp in 1969."

Asked about the crimes that have been committed by the Muslim Brotherhood group in Aleppo, 'Abith says: "The criminal acts were carried out by the Muslim Brotherhood group. These began with the assassination of Warrant Officer Muhanna and this was followed by the assassination of Capt Mahmud al-Mahbub." He continues that "Warrant Officer Muhanna was assassinated by 'Abd al-'Aziz ash-Shaykh and 'Adnan Nuqtah."

Asked about the crimes which were committed in the As-Safur and As-Safa quarters, 'Abith says: "Two persons were killed in the As-Safur incident. I cannot say whether these were children or adults. We were told that two persons were killed." He adds: "The crime was committed by the Muslim Brotherhood group." 'Abith continues by saying that "these acts are bound to splinter the domestic front and sow sectarianism similar to that in Lebanon. This is also bound to weaken Syria and benefit its imperialist enemies." He adds that these acts "will only serve the country's enemies that are lying in wait to harm us."

Speaking at length about the "heinous crime" committed in the artillery college in Aleppo by the Muslim Brothers, 'Abith says: "The crime was solely perpetrated by Ibrahim Yusuf in his capacity as a former officer in the college and because he was familiar with the building." 'Abith then gives full details on how the crime was executed.

Asked about the assassination of a traffic policeman in Aleppo, 'Abith admits the incident but denies knowledge of the motives for the killing.

Asked about the acts of sabotage against economic installations in Aleppo, 'Abith says: "This is aimed at disrupting the economic situation in Syria." He goes on to say that all these acts serve the nation's enemies.

Asked about the explosions in Aleppo during the referendum, 'Abith says"'Isam 'Aqlawi, who is in charge of the chemical department in the Muslim Brotherhood group, prepared the explosive changes and planted them in the referendum centers, namely, in schools. The charges went off before our arrival."

'Abith concludes his confessions by saying: "The crimes of the Muslim Brotherhood group are mainly aimed at wrecking the economy and tearing apart the country and its forces." He says: "The enemy is the sole beneficiary of these acts." He says: "I strongly believe that the Muslim Brotherhood members must cease these acts." He says that he was well treated during his detention in prison.

LATAKIA ORGANIZATIONS DENOUNCE 'SECTARIAN SEDITION'

JN092021 [Editorial Report JN] Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic at 1915 GMT on 9 September carries a 9.5-minute report on a message sent "to President Hafiz al-Asad, Arab Socialist Ba'th Party secretary general, from the masses of Latakia Governorate and the leaders and members of popular organizations and trade unions in the governorate. The messages denounce attempts to undermine national unity by conspirators who are agents of Zionism and imperialism. These messages stress that the masses stand united behind the victorious march led by President Hafiz al-Asad."

The radio broadcasts the text Dahira; the Union Council of the Workers of Latakia Governorate; from the inhabitants of the quarter of Al'Uwaynah, Al-Qal'sh and Ash-Shykh; Mayor of Latakia Suhayl Saydawi and municipal employees; the president of the Engineers Union in Latakia; workers at the General Asphalt Company in Latakia; workers at the General Mills company in Latakia; the president of the Latakia Governorate Physicians Union; the Dentists Union in Latakia; the Administrative Bureau of the National Union of Syrian Students--Tishrin University branch; the Tishrin University Teachers Union; and the Graduates Association--Latakia branch.

The messages denounce "sectarian sedition" and call for the crushing of the Muslim Brotherhood and of "all those who sow sedition." A number of the messages also declare allegiance to the Ba'th Party and to President al-Asad. One message, from the Latakia Governorate Workers Union Council, denounces "the dirty subversive acts perpetrated by the Muslim Brotherhood gang and its mercenaries in Latakia Governorate."

VOICE OF LEBANON REPORTS INCIDENTS IN LATAKIA

NC081240 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1215 GMT 8 Sep 79 NC

[Text] It was reported today that incidents have occurred in Latakia, including looting of stores and exchange of sniper fire between 'Alawite and Sunnite quarters. Pictures of Syrian officials in some parts of the city have been taken down and torn to pieces. Demonstrators attacked a Syrian intelligence department vehicle, killing a first lieutenant and wounding three other men.

Meanwhile, it has been reported that military meetings will be held at the Syrian command in Damascus tomorrow or the day after to decide on measures to contain the incidents in and exodus from major Syrian towns.

Syria today cut off its telephone links with Lebanon, particularly with Tripoli and the north.

Explosion in Airlines Office

NC082126 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 8 Sep 79 NC

[Text] In Damascus, an explosion in the sales office of the Syrian Arab Airlines caused slight damage to the office, but there were no casualties.

The Syrian authorities have accused the Muslim Brotherhood group of carrying out such acts. The deputy leader of the Muslim Brotherhood group in Syria has admitted responsibility for the assassinations and economic sabotage operations that have occurred in various Syrian towns in the past 2 years.

Explosion in Damascus Market

NC090711 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 0615 GMT 9 Sep 79 NC

[Excerpt] Tension continues in the towns of northern Syria. Gunfire and explosions are still being heard in Latakia, Hamah, Aleppo and also in Damascus, where a bomb exploded yesterday in front of the Syrian Arab Airlines office and another exploded in a crowded marketplace. The casualties are unknown but material damage was heavy in both places.

Situation in Hamah

NC091300 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1215 GMT 9 Sep 79 NC

[Text] According to reports arriving from northern Syria today, the streets and police stations in the town of Hamah appear empty of any military presence in the wake of attacks on security men by civilians. Army and security forces are only stationed at the entrances to the town.

Reports say that the secretary of the province's governor was assassinated by unknown gunmen 3 days ago.

PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION LEAVES FOR CARACAS

JN091045 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0855 GMT 9 Sep 79 JN

[Excerpt] Damascus, 9 September--A People's Assembly delegation led by Dr Muhsin Bilal, chairman of the Arab and Foreign Affairs Committee, left Damascus for Caracas this morning to attend the International Parliamentary Union's 66th session, scheduled to open there on 12 September.

OIL MINISTER LEAVES FOR BUCHAREST OIL CONFERENCE

JN080903 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0830 GMT 8 Sep 79 JN

[Excerpt] Damascus, 8 September--Oil and Natural Resources Minister 'Isa Darwish left Damascus for Bucharest late last night at the head of an oil delegation to attend the world petroleum conference that will begin in Romania on Monday.

MOROCCO

ROYAL ARMED FORCES BEGIN WITHDRAWAL FROM MAURITANIA

LD091402 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 9 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Prime Minister and Justice Minister Maata Bouabid has sent Lt Col Mohamed Khouna Ould Heydalla, prime minister of Mauritania the following letter:

Your Excellency the Prime Minister and my friend:

On 7 September 1979, you called Bin Bashir, the Moroccan charge d'affairs in Nouakchott. During this meeting, which was held in the presence of Major Boukaraiss and the chief of staff, you raised the issue of the departure of our armed forces, whose presence in Mauritania has become "worrying" according to you. You added that Mauritania was ready to facilitate the departure of those forces, including the possibility of accompanying them to the Moroccan border. Finally, Your Excellency explained that you would be satisfied if this was carried out within 48 hours.

Whether in relation to the present or pursuant to the history development of events, I want to confirm here certain explanations. On 6 January 1979, President Ould Saleck received Mo'hamed Boucetta, minister of state in charge of foreign affairs and cooperation, accompanied by Ambassador Ahmed Sanoussi, who informed him of the decision of his majesty's government to withdraw units of the Royal Armed Forces stationed in Mauritania as soon as possible in view of the substantial change in the policy of the Mauritanian Government regarding the Sahara problem. President Ould Saleck's reply was spontaneous and expressed not only astonishment at the news, but also the sincere hope that the units would remain in Mauritania while the decision regarding their position was reviewed from the strategic viewpoint.

Then Morocco saw it as its duty within the context of the treaties regulating relations between the two countries to meet the desires and demands of President Ould Saleck. A few months later, the Mauritanian Government, within the context of its sovereignty and full independence, saw that it was in its interest to withdraw from the Wadi adh-Dhahab province and sign a peace treaty with those fighting it. The reaction of his majesty's government was not slow. On 9 August 1979 you were openly and officially informed by the general staff of the Royal Armed Forces and by his majesty's government of the final and spontaneous decision to put an end to the presence of the Moroccan Royal Armed Forces in Mauritania. Since then, a continuous and crucial correspondence aimed at making the practical arrangements for the withdrawal of the Royal Armed Forces from Mauritania, has taken place. It is not unknown to Your Excellency that units of the Royal Armed Forces used to be stationed along the distance between Nouadhibou and Zouirat. How satisfied we would have been to see the Royal Armed Forces return at last to Morocco had the Mauritanian authorities placed at their disposal the necessary transportation means at the desired speed for you and us.

I can inform you that the general staff of the Royal Armed Forces has received the order to transfer all our units as of 10 September 1979 through Zouirat to Bir Mogrein. During all this movement which will be on Mauritanian soil, the Moroccan Government, which is responding to your will, will be grateful if you maintain the safety of this convoy whose safety is the responsibility of the Mauritanian authorities, both civilian and military, in all conditions.

During the stay of the Royal Armed Forces in Mauritania, our forces not only mixed their blood with that of the Mauritanian Armed Forces, but also contributed to the prosperity of the population, supporting the needy, treating the sick, and in general shared a war imposed on their country as was imposed on their Mauritanian brothers.

I beg Your Excellency to accept our sentiments of great appreciation, reminding you of the firm determination of his majesty, the king of Morocco, despite all hardships, to maintain the close cooperation between our two countries now and in the future.

[Signed] Maata Bouabid, prime minister and justice minister. [date indistinct]

BOUABID: ENEMIES FAILED TO IMPOSE VIEW IN HAVANA

LD090340 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 8 Sep 79 LD

[Excerpt] Prime Minister and Justice Minister Maata Bouabid made a statement to the Moroccan press delegation covering the Havana conference in which he said that the enemies of Morocco have failed in their desperate attempt to impose their false point of view on the participants in the nonalined summit. Bouabid reaffirmed that a realistic trend became apparent in the political committee during the debate of the Sahara question. This trend was represented by a number of states, particularly Liberia and Guinea, which refused to agree to anti-Moroccan phrases in the draft final report. As these states rejected any expression condemning Morocco, the way of constructive dialog remains open.

Bouabid said that half of the delegates who expressed their attitudes during the meeting of the committee in actual fact declared their opposition to the Cuban proposal and supported the amendment submitted by Guinea. He added that the Cuban proposal was not clearly defined and that no vote was taken in this connection. The prime minister said in conclusion that the Moroccan attitude is more strict on this issue than ever before with regard to the Sahara, which Morocco considers as being an indivisible part of the national soil. He added that the royal message which his majesty the king addressed to the current chairman of the OAU was appreciated by the leaders of the delegations and had a favorable reaction; it is still being studied, particularly by the delegations of Latin America, who have become more interested than ever before in the situation in northwest Africa. Prime Minister Bouabid added that the positive tide has begun to show in the circles of the African states which are members of the wise-men committee, especially Mali and Guinea, which have demanded in the meetings of the nonalined summit conference that the nonalined movement should place its confidence in Africa itself finding a just and final solution to this question. The two states recalled the initiative taken by the executive chairman of the OAU following the message sent to him by His Majesty King Hassan II calling for the convening of a conference to be attended by the countries bordering on the Sahara and the countries which are members of the wise-men committee in an attempt to find useful solutions for the disputes connected with the Sahara.

TUNISIA

DESTOURIAN PARTY TO MODIFY INTERNAL REGULATIONS

LD060638 Tunis TAP in English 1548 GMT 5 Sep 79 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Tunis, Sep 5 (TAP)--The Destourian Social Party (PSD) Political Bureau which opened this morning the proceedings of its 10th congress recently decided to summit a modification project of the interior regulations which will be presented to the 10th congress. This project is made up of a series of propositions aiming at dividing the interior regulations so that each structure of the party will have its specific role and prerogatives. Its aim is to bring up to date the interior regulations in the light of the progress done since the party's 9th congress. Indeed, many things have changed since then and overall the DSP popularity which never stopped increasing among the masses. In only 10 years the number of its adherents went from 433,985 in 1969 to 765,465 in 1978.

The main amendments recommended by the Political Bureau are the following:

1. Only the citizens aged over 18 years are liable to pretend to have adherence card to the party. The youth who are less aged than 18 years will be able however to be affiliated to the organization of the Destourian youth which is an integrant part of the party apparatus.

2. The maximum number of each Destourian cell members cannot in any case be over 500.

This is proposed in order to encourage the dialogue by allowing the Destourians to participate more activity in the activities of the party. Consequently, there will no longer be standard numbers for all the cells and the number of officials who make up the elected committee of any cell will henceforth directly depend from the number of its members.

3. Restriction of the number of cells within one electorial district to a maximum of 15 cells. This results in no more confusing the electoral districts-areas with the delegation's areas.

4. Creation of a co-ordination committee bureau composed of elected members which will meet periodically in order to settle the current affairs of the committee without being bound each time to gather the members of the electoral districts. This however will be done without infringing on the prerogatives of the enlarged bureau which assumes through its periodical meetings on the level of the committee a function of co-ordination and organization of activities.

5. Bringing to 81 the number of the party central committee members so as to include militants able to assume responsibilities.

In this regard, it is proposed to appoint the ten candidates who come immediately after the elected members as temporary members allowed to attend the Central Committee meetings without profiting by franchise but liable however to take a post which becomes vacant between two congresses.

5. Setting up of two new bodies the creation of which results from a care to make the militants and a maximum of young people participate in the party activities. These bodies are: a party National Council, grouping a number of political and Destourian cadres nominated after the several elections held between two congresses--the national council will be charged by the party to examine the social and economic situation as well as all the other questions needing consultations on a large scale--[and] "Consultative Council of Militants" entitled to reward the militants for the services they did to the country and allowing them to maintain contact and continue to make the party profit by their personal experiences.

BOURGUIBA SPEAKS AT OPENING OF DESTOURIAN CONGRESS

LD060950 Tunis Domestic Service in English 1251 GMT 5 Sep 79 LD

[Speech by Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba at the opening session of the 10th congress of the Destourian Socialist Party in Tunis--live]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Honorable guests, dear sons, virtuous daughters, Tunisian people: For the first time since my illness I address you, now that I have recovered a good deal of my health. [applause], praise be to God. I address you at the opening session of the 10th congress of the Destourian Socialist Party. I do not know if God will prolong my life so that I can attend the next congress, but whatever the will of God may be, I believe that my speech to you today is a good occasion bestowed on me by destiny enabling me to complete my advice and guidance to you so that you can avoid taking the wrong step should you ever be confronted by difficulties. You should face up to such difficulties with the necessary global vision, clear conception and firmness. Events are but tests for nations and trials for men.

The state is the instrument for development, security stability and the realization of justice. Therefore, the state has a special importance in the life of the people, particularly the people in the developing world. Consequently, everybody must respect and protect the state. [applause]

Our options should be understood by the popular masses and willingly accepted without oppression or coercion. This is what is today termed as democracy. It is neither important nor useful to import types of organization alien to our traditions and difficult to apply to our own situation.

Thanks to the effectiveness and seriousness of our development efforts, Tunisia has succeeded in establishing relations of friendship and cooperation with other states. This includes states with liberal economies and states which have opted for socialism. Tunisia cooperates with all of them, in accordance with its interests, without any conditions infringing on its dignity. This is one of the dearest gains realized by this regime: It gave Tunisia a prominent place in the world and enabled it to have relations of mutual respect and friendship with the other states.

The genuine nonalinement of Tunisia, contrary to the allegations of many states, does not contradict a number of other fundamental factors which shape Tunisian civilization.

The oldest of these is the Mediterranean basin where we live. History, civilization and economic interests make it necessary for the various people of the Mediterranean littoral to have special relations. Tunisia cannot turn its back on cooperation among the states of the Mediterranean littoral even though this occupation should be formed in such a way as to make bilateral cooperation between states more effective [few words indistinct].

We also belong to the African Continent, to which we are linked by a number of interests and by cultural and spiritual ties. Cooperation [word indistinct] between us and the African Continent should always remain at the center of our political, economic and social thinking. We should do this to defend the independence of the African states, complete the liberation of the African peoples, and channel the energies in Africa toward development and not toward armament and conflicts. [applause]

In addition, the Tunisian people have Islam as a religion, which acts as a strong link between them and the other Muslim people. This link will never be broken despite distances and differences of social and economic situations because we are all responsible for the fate of this creed and the future of the Islamic civilization. [applause] Efforts should be consolidated to brush the centuries-old rust off the religion and restore to our civilization the dynamics, progress and inventiveness that should always characterize it. [applause] Let there be Islamic solidarity among the people from the furthest point in the east to the furthest point in the west. Despite different languages and customs, these people constitute a single nation.

Along with its Mediterranean, African and Islamic ties, Tunisia is Arab in language, culture and fate. [applause] Tunisia derives its strength directly from the Arab community. Anything that threatens the entity of this community or infringes upon its interests will be confronted by Tunisia's sympathy, solidarity and assistance to the Arab community despite the differences or temporary clashes of interests between the states that sometimes occur.

The countries of the Great Maghreb or the Gulf countries, for instance, could easily set up close regional cooperation ties, which, expanding, should in one form or another involve the entire Arab world. [applause]

As things stand now in the Arab world, it is vital to focus efforts on two basic courses of actions: first, to organize economic cooperation in order to bring together the scattered potential and speed up revival in all the countries. The second point concerns Palestine. [prolonged applause] In this regard, there must be an agreement over a political line that makes it possible to strengthen the struggle of the Palestinian people in an efficient manner, speed up the end of its exile and restore peace to the region.

Peace in the Arab East can be established only on a just basis which is likely to put an end to the refugee status of the Palestinians and to the oppression to which they are being subjected under occupation, and to restore to them their right to a homeland and to a state, as enjoyed by the rest of the people of the world. [prolonged applause] In this respect we still believe that the most suitable way to strengthen the struggle of the Palestinian people is to uphold the partition resolution adopted by the United Nations in 1947. [applause; shouting of slogans: "Palestine is Arab"] The 1947 UN partition resolution states that the Palestinians have the right to set up an independent state.

What must be proclaimed and stressed is that our party continues to adhere to the socialist options. [applause] We regard these options as a social philosophy calling for prosperity to involve all levels of the people on a basis of social justice together with respect for basic liberties. We have never deviated from this. However, after certain unsuccessful attempts, we have realized that it was possible to reach socialist objectives through methods and organizations already tested and proved right. [applause] We believe that true socialism means continuous efforts to improve methods and insure efficiency.

To be fair, all this work has been prompted by may comrade in struggle and assistant in the party and government, maitre Hedi Nouira, who shoulders the burden of responsibility. [prolonged applause] He shoulders responsibility with great ability, which makes me optimistic and confident as to the future. [applause] Come on Hedi, join in the applause! [applause] It's for you! [last sentence spoken in French] [applause]

Hedi Nouira actually was inspired by my theory concerning the classes war and he laid down the draft progress charter. I call upon all men of good will to support his efforts to fulfill the objectives for which we have been striving since independence; that is, efforts to take the country out of underdevelopment and realize the economic takeoff. [slogans chanted] Social peace must be maintained, and there must be harmony and cohesion in the political field in order for this to occur in the best conditions.

Nouira Address

LD061638 Tunis TAP in English 1425 GMT 6 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Tunis, Sep 6 (TAP)--These are the main points of the report presented at the PSD [Destourian Socialist Party] Congress by Secretary General Hedi Nouira. In the introduction, Hedi Nouira emphasizes the aspirations of the party which always tends to ensure "stability by progress and security by cohesion", the defeats suffered by some opponents and the characteristics of the PSD which remains the melting pot gathering the main forces of the nation.

The report is divided into 3 parts dealing respectively with:

1. The Tunisian man and his problems;
2. Tunisia and its structure;
3. Tunisia and its environment.

The Tunisian Man and His Problems

"Employment"

The promotion of employment consists in ensuring as far as possible the productive jobs to all those who apply for them. The V [as received] Plan tries to achieve 50,000 jobs per year for an additional demand of 56,000, which means an 89 percent rate of satisfaction.

"The Small and Middle Firm"

The promotion of this sort of firms is undoubtedly likely to accelerate our advancing towards the model of median society which is our objective so we try to encourage them as far as we can.

"Income and Reduction of Gaps"

The substantial and generalized improvement in the level of wages is the result of our policy which wanted not only to compensate the freezing of wages during the sixties but also reach an improvement exceeding the mere recovering to incite the wage-earners to produce more. The correction of gaps between the urban and rural circles is our constant care.

"Education and Training"

The place of vocational and technical teaching in our training system is developing quickly enough but is still insufficient.... We must rehabilitate manual labor.... We must then give young people the taste and interest for traditional professions. We must consequently treat them better and perhaps pay them better also.

"Health"

Important efforts are made by the collectivity to promote the economic accessibility to the health services in spite of their unceasingly increasing cost. Thus the number of free medical care tickets reached 672,000 in 1977.

"Housing"

The special care given to those who have the lowest incomes becomes evident through the construction provided for in the V Plan: 52 percent of constructions against 34 percent during the IV Plan.

"Saving"

The control of consumption is a necessity to save and give us the means to invest and create jobs for our young people....To achieve this, there are only two means: one, spontaneous self-discipline and the participation in the effort of development; for lack of that, the second will be coercive.

"Collective Responsibility of Development"

To be invulnerable, the worker of development should be the concern of all....The private sector is invited to show more imagination and aggressivity to relieve the state of some tasks which shouldn't normally fall on it. It is not towards a capitalism of state that we directed our policy.

"The Median Society"

We have taken from modern times the severity of the liberal system in the field of management and production. We drew inspiration from the socialist ethics as to our method of distribution...so that our structure of society may become one day this form of median society. We must maintain, within reasonable limits of course, the only fair inequality, the one which comes of merit, effort and equity.

"Economic Performances"

Apart from the year 1979 during which dryness was particularly hard, the global results are rather satisfactory--especially if we think that the international atmosphere was very tense following the 1974-75 recession which hardly spared the developed countries.

"Tunisia and Its Structures"

"The Party"

The PSD is not a conventional party. It is a gathering of the Tunisian values and main forces and should remain so. It is present everywhere. This presence is in itself a tremendous mobilization force for all the causes that Tunisia intends to defend and all the objectives it means to achieve.

"Party and Electoral Reform"

The Tunisian regime wanted to show its willingness to strengthen the balance of powers in the country. The thing is to make pluralism within the assembly concrete by allowing the access, in addition to Destourian militants, of non-Destourian militants. The party did it and allowed the establishment of a free debate.

"Internal Regulation of the Party"

Making the party's wheels supple, making it present everywhere, safeguarding its influence and popularity and finally seeing to it that the party concludes more efficiently the policy of reforms our congresses have always advocated, these are the objectives of the new draft internal regulation.

"Concertation and Democracy"

Concertation with the others of course, but it is submitted to rules that we have already clearly defined. Because at the basis of concertation, there is responsibility.

The economic life is the first concern of societies. Its complexities are such that in order to solve them democratically...one must have a minimal knowledge of the problems it raises....This means that it is absolutely necessary to have recourse to experts, to modern techniques, to calculations, evaluations, forecasts and consequently to technicians who know how to handle them, read and understand them.

"National Pact"

We do not ask anyone to renounce to its convictions. We only ask an adhesion without mental reservations to a political platform, a sort of common denominateur of what must be achieved for making the Tunisian society reach a greater degree of comfort and for giving the priority particularly to the creation of jobs for month [as received] and a decent income for the less favoured people.

An allowable opposition is a responsible opposition. Now, an opposition is responsible only when it is constructive i.e., exactly the contrary of what say, write and maybe think--those who claim to belong to it. [sentence as received]

"Family"

The Tunisian family must be granted a better attention; otherwise it will be a matter of problems for us...that have we won if we satisfied the nationalization of the language taught in schools whereas we grant so small interest, on the other hand, to the unnatural aspect of the Tunisian family, Arab of expression and Muslim by tradition.

If the life, manners and political language are not adapted to a greater participation of women in the social life, well one must make them develop.

"Enterprise"

The Enterprise is the cell which produces riches. Each one of us is integrated in an enterprise which produces either goods or services, thus the atmosphere in the enterprise must be serene, without breaks, complementary....Since it creates riches, the enterprise must be seriously safeguarded. It must thrive. We must not live on our capital. Let us not kill the goose that lays the golden eggs.

"Consumption"

In case the inclination to consumption is not better controlled, the government must thus take the adequate measures in order to achieve this aim, all the more that we are still in need of exporting in order to face the serious deficit of our trade balance. These measures must be included in a rigorous policy of salaries, a more dissuasive policy of prices.

"Modern State"

The modern state is the warrant of the nation economic security. The state can play this role only when this security is collectively ensured by the social partners organized and responsible consequently and conscious of their roles.

The responsibility of investment must not be exclusively incumbent on the state and public institutions....

As it is included in the "social covenant", the private sector must, as a social partner, to bet on the future, that is to say, to invest....

"Tunisia and Its Environment"

"Maghreb (Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco)"

We are not favourable to a Maghreb in which Tunisia would be diluted, would lose its specificity and finally stop existing. The building of the Maghreb must not result from a doctrinal assumption but from the everyday life and from its mobility, from men and their hopes, finally the peoples which compose it, their originalities and even their specificities.

I wish for a progressive organization for the Magreb on all the plans in which this organization is imposed. The Arab united Maghreb must elaborate and lead its own policy in such a way that it would be according to a famous formula: "A link rather than a stake".

"The Arab World"

Tunisia's policy regarding the Arab cause and particularly the Palestinian drama has always been unequivocal and based on a spirit of justice and active solidarity, far from any demogogic outbidding and spectacular stands.

"Creed"

In the society we are building, man and not the state is the first to be served. Man must be the norm of policy and only to a small extent its structure.

The laic system of development cannot on its own assume the happiness of a traditionally faithful people. Islam constitutes our mental and cultural structure. We must not be men looking for resting places and food without the least spiritual dimension.

"Geo-political Environment"

A well-understood co-operation between Europe and the Arab-African area dictated by geopgraphy would ensure for everybody the conditions of real independence based on a rational organization of their complementarity. Our belonging to Africa...has a character of association with the same aspirations to peace and economic and social awakening.

Our acting solidarity with the struggle and more generally with the just cause of the peoples of Namibia, South Africa and Zimbabwe is a constant of our African policy.

"Syndical Environment"

The policy of great or just ambitious states, their direct relations or their relations through interposed ethics or ideologies do bear consequences on our problems without however having something to do:with some of our difficulties.

"Conclusion"

We are the disciples of a man who taught us not to have any ideological pretention but to be determined in function of Tunisia's higher and permanent interest, to have logic as a guide and measure as a behaviour. All our economic, social and cultural policy as well as our relations with the brother and friend countries come from this teaching which answers the anxiety of youth. The scepticism of the others and sticks us [as received] to the country's living forces in order to make the hope become reality.

AS-SABAH ON CARTER STATEMENT ON PALESTINIAN STATE

LD081546 Tunis TAP in English 1410 GMT 8 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Tunis, 8 Aug (TAP)--Commenting on President Carter's recent statement according to which the Arab heads of state are not keen upon the creation of a Palestinian state, the Tunisian Arabic-language daily AS-SABAH considers that such a statement, to say the least of it, strange, should urge the Arab statesmen to jointly gather around President Bourguiba and claim their support to the 1947 UN resolution which recognises the Palestinian's rights to a homeland. [sentence as received]

The U.S. President, AS-SABAH writes, does know that the Arab countries have always claimed a Palestinian state to be created to such an extent as President Carter himself was convinced that at last the fact that no peaceful solution to the Mideast problem could be reached without recognizing the Palestinian people's legitimate rights.

This recognition is included without ambiguity in the Tunisian-U.S. joint communique issued following Premier Hedi Nouira's visit to the United States on December 1978.

YADIN APPEAL ON SETTLEMENTS CONSIDERED BY COMMITTEE

TA091628 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 9 Sep 79 TA

[Text] The government was on the brink of collapse today. This was stated by Prof Yiga'el Yadin after the meeting of the Ministerial Committee for Security Affairs which discussed his reservations regarding the decision to set up two settlements in Samaria. Yadin told the prime minister that, according to the Coalition agreement, he demanded that this decision be discussed by the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee.

The Cabinet will also discuss this question. However, it determined that the reports alleging that Minister Ari'el Sharon had misled the Cabinet on this issue were false. For the time being, the decision is still effective, and the work in the field on establishing the settlements is continuing. Our political correspondent Yosi 'Abadi reports. [begin recording]

['Abadi] Professor Yadin met with the prime minister before the Cabinet session. He reiterated his claim that there had been an irregularity in reaching the decision on the establishment of the settlements. The decision was made by the Ministerial Committee for Security Affairs in his absence.

[Yadin] When I went over the documents--and in my opinion, but not only in my opinion--I found that the decision made later by two ministers and by the Ministerial Committee on Settlement Affairs was not fully in accordance with the earlier decision. By the way, the media quoted all kinds of remarks that I did or did not make. What I said is that, in my opinion, we have here a case of ultra vires, that is to say, a diversion from authority.

['Abadi] Yadin demanded that, until the Cabinet discusses his appeal, work on implementing the decision must stop, including work on the settlements of Reyhan and Dotan.

Later, the prime minister met with Minister Sharon. The agriculture minister claimed that stopping the work would mean admitting to the accusations made against him to the effect that he had misled the Cabinet.

The Democratic Movement ministers--Yadin, Tamir and Katz--held consultations and decided not to attend the Cabinet session. Following mediation efforts by Minister Simha Ehrlich, it was ultimately decided that the Democratic Movement ministers would attend the Cabinet session. However, the Ministerial Committee on Security Affairs held an extraordinary meeting in order to clarify the issue.

Every side presented its claims at the committee's meeting. The agriculture minister presented the minutes of three ministerial meetings which discussed the issue. With the help of maps, he made it clear that, in coordination with the defense minister, he was implementing to the letter the decision of the Ministerial Committee on Security Affairs. Therefore, he claimed, there was no reason to postpone the decision until after Professor Yadin's appeal is discussed by the Cabinet. The deputy prime minister decided to exercise his movement's right of appeal according to the Coalition agreement.

[Yadin] At the end of the meeting of the Ministerial Committee on Security Affairs, I told the prime minister that I was invoking the Coalition agreement--Paragraph 11--and was demanding that the settlements issue be discussed and decided upon by the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee.

['Abadi] The Cabinet stood on the brink of collapse, Professor Yadin said at the end of the meeting.

The appeal to the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee, Yadin pointed out, was submitted because the Cabinet was not ready to postpone the decision until his appeal is discussed. In addition, Minister Sharon demanded that an unambiguous clarification be issued that he did not mislead the Cabinet.

[Arye Na'or] The Cabinet determines that all the reports published to the effect that the agriculture minister has misled or has tried to mislead the Cabinet on the issue of settlements are false.

['Abadi] Circles close to Minister Sharon reported that the argument between Sharon and the deputy prime minister was not a personal one but an argument about principles. According to Sharon, the settlements should be established in light of the decisions adopted at three ministerial forums.

The Cabinet and the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee will indeed discuss Professor Yadin's appeal. However, the work on the settlements will continue. [end recording]

Committee Decision

TA091415 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 9 Sep 79 TA

[Text] The Ministerial Committee for Security Affairs has decided that the preparatory work for the establishment of the four disputed kibbutzim in Samaria will continue in spite of Professor Yadin's protests. Those close to the deputy prime minister told our political correspondent that the professor is firm in his view that Minister Sharon cheated the whole government by leading the Ministerial Committee for Settlement Affairs to a decision on the establishment of the four settlements in Samaria. Prior to this, the Cabinet explained in an official announcement that there was no truth to the reports that the minister of agriculture had misled the Cabinet or tried to mislead it in the matter of the new settlements in Samaria. The Cabinet secretary issued that announcement after a debate on Prof Yiga'el Yadin's protests regarding this matter had been conducted by a ministerial team. During the meeting with Mr Begin this morning, before the Cabinet session, Professor Yadin accused Minister Sharon of having cheated the Cabinet.

Our political correspondent reports that the Cabinet will again discuss the establishment of the points in Reyhan and Dotan following the protests of the deputy prime minister. Professor Yadin was absent from the first discussion because he was in the United States.

At today's Cabinet session, the prime minister also gave a report on his talks in Haifa with President as-Sadat.

Sharon Views

TA091704 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1410 GMT 9 Sep 79 TA

[Interview by Yitzhaq Golan with Israeli Agriculture Minister Ari'el Sharon within the framework of the "Direct Line" program--live]

[Excerpt] [Question] Good day to you, Mr Sharon. The Cabinet has decided that there is no truth in the reports that the minister of agriculture misled the government and tried to delude it concerning the four new settlements in Samaria. We heard on the 1600 newscast that the deputy prime minister is firm in his view that Minister Sharon cheated the Cabinet. What is your reaction to this?

[Answer] I am very surprised at Professor Yadin's announcement, since the Cabinet determined most clearly that I in no way misled it on this matter. The Cabinet also determined something else: That it is true that a decision was made on the establishment of four points for the broadening of areas or blocs of existing settlements, and Professor Yadin is now protesting that decision. In my view, his protest is legitimate, but the expression of disapproval for a whole week by a person fulfilling the task of deputy prime minister is a grave phenomenon the like of which, it seems to me, we have never seen before. This is not the first time that there have been attempts to do this in the Cabinet, but this time I have decided to go the whole way--I said this in the Cabinet--and present the truth.

This is not the first time I have said this. About 1 and 1/2 years ago there was an attempt to blame me for the establishment of the settlements in the Rafah approaches. This was after the Cabinet made a specific decision on the establishment of 22 settlements in the Rafah approaches. Afterward, the Cabinet tried to shirk its responsibility. The second case occurred after the Cabinet made a decision on the establishment of five settlement points in the Jordan Rift Valley, and again there was an attempt to blame me. I think this method is a bad one. The Cabinet makes decisions, then it tries to wriggle out of its decisions.

These are not personal decisions. In the final analysis, the problem is not a personal one, since what is involved is a national matter of prime importance. Likewise, this matter is not just between Professor Yadin and me. I can view with amazement, with surprise Professor Yadin's actions, but the matter is not personal at all. The matter is a national one of prime importance, and so the work will continue. The issue itself has undergone all the usual procedures in the government's work. The issue was presented to the Cabinet using detailed maps, and it was not possible to make any mistake. These were maps which were shown to the Cabinet many times. The Cabinet saw those maps countless times before the debate. It also saw the names of the settlements. The map was presented. I pointed out each one of the settlements on the map.

[Question] For the sake of those following the argument, I would like to know if Reyhan and Dotan were really mentioned at that session?

[Answer] Reyhan and Dotan were pointed out to the Cabinet on the map. Afterward, an additional investigation was made by the defense minister and myself in order to make sure that the reference was indeed to state lands in those areas. The findings of that investigation, in which both Dotan and Reyhan are mentioned--as were Qarne Shomron C and Qarne Shomron D--were sent by the defense minister to the Cabinet secretariat. The matter was then raised at the Ministerial Committee for Settlement Affairs so that it would be possible to begin work. Thus, there was nothing here which was not presented.

It is true that Professor Yadin was not there. I do not imagine for even a minute that the prime minister purposely scheduled the debate for a time when the deputy prime minister would not be in the country. The deputy prime minister was invited to appear before the Hadassah women in Chicago a long time ago. He went to give his lecture. The turn for this debate, which was held up for a long time, arrived and the prime minister, whose right and duty it is, initiated the debate in the Cabinet. There was not any fault, not even the most minor one, in this regard.

[Question] Mr Sharon, the question is--concerning the things you mentioned earlier, that people tried to blame you for things for which you were not responsible--do you regard this as an inadequacy in the government's functioning, an attempt to avoid making decisions?

[Answer] I think that there certainly are differences of opinion in the Cabinet regarding the settlement issue--something which is certainly legitimate. There are differences of view as to whether it is necessary to settle, not necessary to settle and where one should settle. However, the Cabinet makes decisions according to majority and minority. All the decisions made in the Cabinet on the settlement issue, all the decisions implemented and all the settlement activites carried out over the last 2 years--and settlement activity has been carried out on a very large scale--without exception all of these things were done in accordance with Cabinet decisions. It is true that the decisions were made as decisions are made in the Cabinet--democratically, in accordance with a majority and a minority. I saw then and I see today a moral fault of prime importance: That the minority in the Cabinet, whose views were not accepted, immediately appealed to the communications media. This is what that minroity did when there was a decision on the establishment of 22 settlements in the Rafah approaches. This is what that same minority in the Cabinet did when a decision was made on the establishment of five settlements in the Jordan Rift Valley. This is what that same minority--and I think that it is an insignificant minority--tried to do now when a decision was made regarding four points intended to strengthen and enlarge the existing settlement blocks.

CABINET DISCUSSES AS-SADAT VISIT, OIL, SINAI SUPERVISION

TA091644 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 9 Sep 79 TA

[Text] The ministers listened to the prime minister's review of his talks with President as-Sadat in Haifa. Our political correspondent reports that Energy Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i expressed his reservations regarding the agreements reached on the oil issue. Our political correspondent Yosi 'Abadi reports.

[Abadi--begin recording] In his review, the prime minister emphasized the positive sides of the Haifa talks. The talks did not include either the autonomy or the settlements issues. The current problems on the agenda were solved satisfactorily as far as Israel is concerned.

On the oil issue it was decided that Egypt would supply Israel with the quantity it demanded: 2 million tons. The other terms would be decided at the ministerial level. Energy and Infrastructure Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i is apparently not satisfied with the fact that the only decision reached at the Haifa talks was on the quantity of oil. He explained that the other problems were also difficult: The price of oil and the terms of the contract. Moda'i said Israel should insist that the oil be supplied to it at OPEC prices and according to a long-term contract. He expressed his hope that an agreement in this spirit would be reached with the Egyptian minister.

Regarding the UN force in the Sinai, the prime minister as well as the defense minister, who reviewed the subject, emphasized Egypt's agreement that an international force replace the UN force in the Sinai. Weizman reviewed the temporary arrangements which will be finalized at the talks he will hold with his Egyptian counterpart, Kamal Hasan 'Ali, in Washington. These arrangements include joint patrols and observation.

The Cabinet also heard a report on the early withdrawal from Santa Katerina in exchange for implementation of full normalization in the area to be given up.

The prime minister did not report to the ministers on the atmosphere prevailing at his talks with President as-Sadat and did not speak about their closeness on the personal level. [end recording]

Burg on Meetings With PLO

TA091510 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 9 Sep 79 TA

[Text] At today's session, Minister Yosef Burg asked that the Cabinet adopt a position on the question of whether it is appropriate for Israeli administration officials to hold contacts with PLO members in the territories. Dr Burg said it is not possible to say abroad that we are not holding contacts with the PLO while we are holding such contacts in Israel. These remarks were made in the wake of the meetings held by the foreign minister with personalities in the territories, including Dr Hamdi Natsha from Hebron.

Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer reports that no discussion was held, but several remarks were made.

WEIZMAN REMARKS ON DEPARTURE FOR U.S. REPORTED

TA100620 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 10 Sep 79 TA

[Text] Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman is in the United States for talks with the U.S. secretary of defense on procurement issues for all branches of the IDF. Prior to his departure Weizman, answering a question at Ben-Gurion Airport, said he will stress to the Americans that the solution we have agreed to with respect to the Sinai certainly does not apply to other places such as Judaea, Samaria or Gaza. Our correspondent Gid'on Rotem reports:

Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman, relaxed and in a witty mood, refused to say anything explicit on the scale of military aid that Israel requests or on details of the negotiations over the F-18 plane in which Israel's air force is interested. In general, Weizman defines his trip in agricultural terms, to plough and sow so as to be able to reap in the eighties.

[Weizman--begin recording] I want at least to start on the road toward things which, as I said before, will begin to flow into some future pipeline so that in years to come--and I assess that in years when I may no longer be in office, with another chief of staff, in 5, 6 or 7 years--the IDF will have the equipment it requires. [end recording]

[Rotem] As for supervision of the evacuated areas in Sinai, Weizman said that the problem is between us and the Americans rather than with the Egyptians and he hopes to arrive at a solution with them during the talks in which Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan will also participate.

As for the situation in southern Lebanon, Weizman said [illegible]nce the attack in Nahariyya, no Israeli citizens have been killed by terrorist actions in the north of the country and this is a result of preemptive measures adopted by the IDF.

[Weizman--begin recording] Whoever tries to be objective and understand what is happening in the State of Israel with respect to the Lebanon issue will understand, perhaps, that sometimes we have to take more severe measures, like those we took 2 weeks ago, and it is an indisputable fact that the north has been quiet for 2 weeks. [end recording]

[Rotem] Prior to his departure the defense minister met with Mrs Avital Scharansky, the wife of prisoner of Zion Anatoliy Scharansky, and primed to do his best on her husband's behalf while in the United States.

DAYAN MAKES STATEMENT PRIOT TO DEPARTURE FOR FRG

TA091011 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 9 Sep 79 TA

[Text] Moshe Dayan left about an hour ago for a 3-day visit to West Germany. He told correspondents at Ben-Gurion Airport he did not think that Bonn's Middle East policy was hostile to Israel, but he would be able to clarify in his talks the nature of the steps that Germany had recently adopted. The foreign minister went out of his way to stress several times the need for a dialog with leaders in the territories who, according to Israeli law, are not to be regarded as belonging to the PLO. He remarked that those talks [presumably his talks with various Palestinian notables] were no negotiations but a dialog meant to ascertain from close quarters the views of those leaders, including the extremists among them.

Further Details

TA091652 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 9 Sep 79 TA

[Excerpts] Despite recent declarations by German personalities, I do not regard Germany as a country hostile to Israel. This was stated this morning by Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan before departing on a 3-day visit to West Germany. The foreign minister will meet with Chancellor Schmidt and his counterpart Genscher. Our correspondent Pe'erli Shahar was at the news conference held at Ben-Gurion Airport.

[Begin recording] [Shahar] Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan refused to analyze recent pro-PLO statements made by West Germany personalities before discussing the issue with those personalities. At the moment, he was ready to say only the following:

[Dayan] I do not regard West Germany as a country hostile to Israel or as a country conducting a hostile policy against Israel. However, in light of the Middle East policy adopted recently by West Germany, this visit is for the purpose of seeking clarifications and explanations on this issue.

[Shahar] On the question of why he saw fit to meet Palestinian personalities, Moshe Dayan replied:

[Dayan] I regard it as every Israeli's right and duty to talk to the Palestinians. I am not saying that we should suit our positions to theirs. However, we should talk to them. I have done this throughout the years since 1967. While a member of the Cabinet or of other cabinets, I never wanted to base my knowledge of the Arab position--both the position of the Palestinian Arabs and that of others--on reports by Ambassadors Atherton or Saunders, on a report by Rafiq Halabi [Israeli TV correspondent] or any other correspondent, and then say: This is what I know about the position of the Palestinian Arabs. [end recording]

BEGIN CRITICIZES NONALINED NATIONS SUMMIT DECISION

TA101014 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 10 Sep 79 TA

[Text] This morning Prime Minister Menahem Begin attacked the nonalined nations congress in Havana for its decision to condemn the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty. He said there is nothing more amazing than 100 countries convening and condemning peace instead of condemning war. The prime minister said that Israel will pay no attention to this decision and will continue the path it began with the Camp David agreements.

Mr Begin was speaking at the opening of the International Congress of Psychosomatic [as heard] Medicine this morning in Jerusalem and this item was reported to us by English language radio correspondent Jack Katzenel.

EGYPTIAN DELEGATION TO AUTONOMY TALKS ARRIVES 9 SEP

TA091426 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 9 Sep 79 TA

[Text] The Egyptian delegation to the autonomy talks arrived this afternoon in Israel for 4-day discussions with the Israeli delegation. The Egyptians arrived at Ben-Gurion Airport aboard a military helicopter. Later, they left for the Accadia Hotel in Herzliyya where the discussions will be held.

At the present round of talks the delegations will split into two working groups: One will set up the schedule for the debate on the elections to the administrative council in Judaea, Samaria and Gaza, and the other will concentrate on the elections to the self-administration institutions.

The Egyptian delegation is headed by Izad 'Abd al-Latif. The Israeli team is headed by Israel's ambassador to France, Dr Me'ir Rosenne. A U.S. team headed by Ambassador James Leonard is also attending the talks.

Meetings Begin

TA091848 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 9 Sep 79 TA

[Text] Another meeting of the working committees on the autonomy issue began at the Accadia Hotel, Herzliyya, this afternoon. Our correspondent Arye Golan reports that persons on the ministerial committees on the autonomy issue expressed surprise at the absence from the debates of the head of the U.S. delegation, Ambassador James Leonard.

The conference hall of the hotel has at its center a large table shaped like an arrowhead. On the left sit the members of the Egyptian delegation, including two officials from the Egyptian Foreign Ministry--'Abd al-Latif and ('Abd ar-Raziq). The representatives of Israel, headed by Ambassador to France Dr Me'ir Rosenne, who came specially from Paris, sit at the center. Maj Gen Avraham Tamir and the Foreign Ministry's legal adviser arrived late and thus missed the traditional words of welcome. As stated, the U.S. side lacked the head of the delegation, Ambassador Leonard.

Persons on the ministerial committee on the autonomy matter, so I have been told, were surprised by the fact that President Carter's special ambassador, Robert Strauss, saw fit to invite Leonard to Cairo and prevented him from attending the deliberations. Is this how the Americans are backing up their desire to speed up the autonomy talks, they are asking in the ministerial committee.

In any case, after about half an hour of welcoming speeches, the participants split up into several subgroups with each such group given the task of working on a certain issue. The main disputes are over two matters: The arrangements for the elections--with the Egyptians demanding to have included among the electors to the self-administration the Arabs of East Jerusalem--and the source of authority of the self-administration. Dr Me'ir Rosenne does not think that a breakthrough is to be expected during these 4 days of deliberations among the officials.

[Rosenne--begin recording] It is very hard to predict matters, and until we reach the end of the work, we will try to make progress and we will see how much progress we will be able to make. As is known, this time the session will last until Wednesday. [end recording]

And this evening, after the opening debates, the guests from Egypt, in accordance with the best of the short but established tradition, will be taken for a night tour of the streets of Tel Aviv.

ENERGY MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON TALKS WITH PALESTINIANS

TA071638 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1505 GMT 7 Sep 79 TA

[Israeli Energy Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i interviewed by Jerusalem radio correspondent Razi Barqa'i on the "Weekly Newsreel" program, time and place of interview not specified--recorded]

[Text] The Haifa summit precipitated a number of agreements between Israel and Egypt, regarding the policing force in Sinai, the return of Santa Katerina and the oil issue. However, apart from these agreements, there are two important developments which we shall focus on in the weekly newsreel: One, Israel and Egypt found a common language without American help and sometimes even contrary to the U.S. positions; and the other, the hints from the Egyptian camp that before the end of the year, King Husayn will join the political process. By the end of the week Razi Barqa'i had heard three opinions on these issues. The first, that of Energy Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i, is perhaps somewhat surprising: The Palestinian alternative, even if these are PLO sympathizers, is, in his view, preferable to negotiations with Jordan. [begin recording]

[Moda'i] When President as-Sadat is making a statement in Israel or is making statements of this sort--a hint or hints of this sort--they are not meant merely as small talk to the citizens of this country, to its leaders or its Cabinet members. What he means, what his intention could be, is: Continue to encourage the peace process--and here perhaps the price is hidden and we heard his statement regarding Jerusalem--because this process is accomplishing achievements, from which eventually you also shall benefit. I would like to hope that what President as-Sadat said will indeed be realized, but I wouldn't want, even for such goods, to pay substantial advance payments today. In this respect I would like to sound a warning.

[Question] Mr Moda'i, As-Sadat is talking of a Jordanian option, and this is perhaps a counterweight to the Palestinian option, which recently has become popular in the Cabinet. What I'm particularly referring to are the foreign minister's meetings with Palestinian leaders. Do you agree with these meetings?

[Answer] The meetings themselves are of no special consequence, and it is like living in a small town: Every move by anyone is immediately accompanied by a host of interpretations. The question is, what is the objective, and which objective we prefer to choose: A settlement with the Palestinians--which, of course, won't be smooth; there will naturally also be deviations, perhaps, from the plan we stipulated for ourselves and between us--or the Jordanian option, of which we actually know the price and, regarding which, we have no obligatory agreement. It is not by chance that Jordan and Husayn are today in the camp of the rejection countries, because they are of one opinion regarding the possible solution.

[Question] Do I understand from what you say that it is preferable for us to meet with PLO people rather than to stake our bets on the Jordanian option?

[Answer] Your very choice of terms, to bet on the Jordanian option, to meet with Palestinians--who perhaps have a propensity for the PLO--with Husayn, all this is a gamble because there is not even a basis that has been agreed upon as a starting point for discussions. With the Palestinians there is such a basis. The Camp David agreement mentions not only substantial parts of the solution, but also the process of how to reach this solution, and this does not commit Husayn, because he is not a party to the Camp David agreement. His entry will at once constitute a starting difficulty. He will also ask for his pound of flesh regarding the definition of targets, as well as regarding defining the process. It is inconceivable that he would ask for less than has been agreed upon at Camp David.

[Question] What is in question are not only Palestinians, but also people who describe themselves as PLO people. Are you prepared to meet with them, too?

[Answer] No, I am not ready to meet with them. Things ought to be clear. But I do see some mitigating circumstances in the fact that the person in question lives in Israel. If we maintain that sympathy with the PLO is a political or criminal crime, we should be taking appropriate steps. In other words, this is a deficiency which we will have taken in our stride for the sake of coexistence. The man is considered a resident, entitled to almost the same rights as the citizens of Israel. Why should we limit him to talking with someone or another? We don't necessarily have to accept his position, but his views and tendencies can be learned, perhaps his more general intentions; perhaps, for example, it could be ascertained how important the PLO is in the hearts of the Palestinians. To keep all this information from us, which would require outstanding efforts to procure through other approaches, that would be political folly. [end recording]

SOUTHERN LEBANESE CHRISTIANS REPORTEDLY BREAK CEASE-FIRE

TA072015 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2000 GMT 7 Sep 79 TA

[Text] The UN headquarters in southern Lebanon issued a statement that said the Christian militia fired toward an area controlled by the Irish battalion in the western sector. A UNIFIL spokesman said that the calm following the achievement of the cease-fire in the region has come to an end. Military circles told our correspondent this evening that artillery fire was directed at a Christian position near Bayt Yahun, in an area controlled by the Dutch UN battalion. The soldiers in the position returned the fire. Military sources in Israel emphasized again that the IDF is committed to helping the Christians in their antiterrorist fight.

Haddad Denial

TA072110 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2100 GMT 7 Sep 79 TA

[Text] This evening the commander of the Christian forces in southern Lebanon firmly denied the UN spokesman's statement that his forces attacked the Irish UN units stationed in the central sector. Our correspondent in the north reports that according to Haddad, the terrorists attacked one of the Christian positions in the Bayt Yahun area early in the morning. According to him, the terrorists used an infantry force and bazooka and mortar fire in their attack. This is the first time in the 2-week cease-fire that the terrorists renewed their fire in southern Lebanon. In regard to the UN claim, Haddad contends that the militia forces did not fire toward the UN soldiers, but repulsed the terrorists.

TEHRAN REPORTS SURRENDER OF ALITALIA HIJACKERS

LD081040 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 8 Sep 79 LD

[Excerpt] World news agencies yesterday reported that a jet airliner belonging to Alitalia airlines carrying 156 passengers had been hijacked by a number of armed men shortly after takeoff from Beirut airport. This morning the plane landed in Tehran's Mehrabad airport.

The plane's hijackers, three Lebanese guerrillas, after hours of negotiations with authorities of the Provisional Government of the Islamic Republic, surrendered to Iranian authorities at 1230 and released the Alitalia aircraft.

Hijackers' Statement

LD081048 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1010 GMT 8 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Please pay attention to the latest report which we have received pertaining to the hijacking of the Alitalia aircraft.

Following the surrender in Tehran of the Lebanese guerrillas, who hijacked the Alitalia airliner, the guerrillas issued a statement requesting the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran to broadcast their message on radio and television. Mr Tabataba'i, deputy prime minister, has placed the text of their statement at the disposal of the correspondent of the central news bureau. The text of the message of the hijackers of the airliner is as follows:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful:

To the heads of government meeting in Havana, Cuba:

A year and a few days have passed since the disappearance of the Imam Husa as-Sadr together with Shaykh Muhammad Ya'qub and 'Abbas Badr ad-Din. The entire world knows where the imam and his companions are, but nobody has taken the smallest step since Colonel al-Qadhdhafi has bought the conscience of the world with a handful of dollars and a few barrels of oil. We demand that you clarify the mysteries surrounding the case of Imam Musa as-Sadr and his friends. We know (?the details). All the world leaders, without exception, know where the imam is and who has perpetrated this crime of his disappearance since the imam and his friends are not just a few suitcases which have disappeared en route from Libya to Italy. We, therefore, call for the release of the imam and his friends as soon as possible; otherwise we proclaim to the world that we will be permitted to take any step and that no obstacle will bar our way.

Act in accordance with the Koran which says: God, His apostle and the pious shall soon see your works.

Signed: The organization of the standardbearers of Imam Musa as-Sadr.

Government Spokesman Comments

LD082152 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 8 Sep 79 LD

[Excerpts] In connection with the hijacking of an Alitalia airliner, our correspondent spoke to the government spokesman. We now draw your attention to his remarks:

[Unidentified government spokesman--begin recording] All in all there were three hijackers and one other person who they said had volunteered to do the interpreting. We approached the airliner; initially the hijackers intended to disembark, carrying arms, but we did not allow that.

I sent some officers into the airplane who eventually managed to disarm the hijackers. Later, they disembarked and were subsequently handed over to security officials who took away their passports and identified them. The hijackers were then handed over to official sources. Necessary investigations are now to be carried out. We are now awaiting the Lebanese Government's response. The Islamic public prosecutor of Tehran is to look into this incident. [end recording]

Foreign Reportage Criticized

JN091939 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 9 Sep 79 JN

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Is there any need to furnish further proof of the blind hatred and fanaticism demonstrated by imperialist information media against the Islamic revolution in Iran? The revolution has exposed these media, which cling to any flimsy weapons they find to launch their rancorous attack against Iran and its leader, Ayatollah Khomeyni. The day before yesterday, the imperialist and agent radios removed their masks and exposed their blatant hostility toward the Islamic Republic. They rejoiced at the hijacked aircraft incident. Their joy, however, did not last long. The truth about the hijacked plane soon became known. The wrath that they sought to bring down upon the revolution boomeranged.

The hijacked aircraft returned to Tehran, following great efforts exerted by officials. The hijackers--contrary to the claims of radios and news agencies--called for the release of Imam Musa as-Sadr. So these media not only broadcasted false reports but disseminated their venom in a cheap manner. It is not strange that [words indistinct] in the way they broadcast the report. Anyone listening to Israel radio in Arabic, Monte Carlo radio and London radio in Arabic and Persian will clearly notice that these radios sought to achieve the same aim.

One of these commercial radios that [words indistinct] to the side that pays it more, said verbatim: The aim of the hijackers of the Italian aircraft is to attract world attention to the massacres perpetrated by the government against the Kurdish people. The radio carried this false report in this hostile tone, despite the fact that a number of radios and news agencies carried the true report at 1600. This means that the true report was known to these agent radios before they broadcast the false report.

Recent developments in Kordestan, however, surprised the agents. It was very difficult for them to swallow the idea of the Iranian Islamic Army's entry into Mahabad and of the end put to the rebellion without massacres or disturbances. It is strange that these agents, enemies of the Islamic revolution, had no scruples whatever when they broadcast the report. They did not even consider whether or not their listeners would believe them. The people, all the people, know that the revolution spared no effort to end the bloodshed in Kordestan and that the aim of its humanitarian operation was to pursue the murderers who wanted to turn Kordestan into a bloodbath. Can one believe what these radios claimed? Is this not sufficient proof that these radios should not be believed, as they resort to lies and fabrications in an age in which everything is eventually exposed.

What was the goal pursued by these media when they alleged that the hijackers were Kurds? Did they want to say that the problem of Kordestan still exists? Or did they want to say that their hirelings are still alive and well? Let these media say what they please. The people who believe in Islam and in the Islamic revolution in Iran have decided that they will no longer believe what they hear from these information media.

Every report they broadcast about the Islamic revolution in Iran will be crossed out by the people, because these media are backed by tons of [word indistinct], lies and intrigues.

The Islamic people know very well that the problem of Kordestan has ended for good and that the agents who fled the battlefield will be pursued by the sword of justice until they receive their just reward. They did not realize, however, to what level of hatred these information media have descended.

Let all information media that are hostile to the Islamic revolution and that are backed by Zionism and imperialism be silent forever. Let the mouths of all agents who take pleasure in disseminating rumors and fabrications be shut. These traitors, who harbor hatreds against the revolution, are the enemies of God and humanity. Sooner or later they will receive their just reward.

KHOMEYNI ADDRESSES HOLY MARCH PARTICIPANTS

LD070850 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 7 Sep 79 LD

[Text] At 2030 yesterday 41 of those who took part in the holy march of a distance of 700 km from Gorgan to Qom lasting 14 days arrived at the residence of Imam Khomeyni, leader of the Islamic revolution of Iran, and met the imam. In the presence of the imam the group of marchers expressed their readiness to sacrifice their lives along the path of the Islamic revolution of Iran and emphasized that in carrying out the imam's instructions they were ready to move toward Kordestan to crush the enemies of the Islamic revolution of Iran. In a short speech addressed to them, the imam said: [read by announcer]

Whatever else I forget, I will never forget these feelings. I wish I could come and welcome you on foot. I beseech the Almighty for your happiness. The issue at stake is not the idol, the issue is the vanquishing of Satan. In this movement what is extremely important for me is change; and on the whole a spiritual and intellectual change has taken place in the midst of the Iranian nation. The Imam Khomeyni said: If you wish to see Islam being realized, you should destroy all remnants of polytheism and blasphemy and safeguard the unity of the world.

KHOMEYNI URGES KURDS TO ACCEPT GENERAL AMNESTY

LD071800 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 7 Sep 79 LD

[Excerpts] On the occasion of the 8 September anniversary, Imam Khomeyni sent a message today, which reads as follows:

The unrest in Kordestan was staged by a handful of mercenary atheists who were armed by foreigners' weapons and who were receiving inspiration from beyond our borders. It was crushed by the courageous mobilization of the armed forces and the Corps of the Revolution Guards. It culminated in the corrupt leaders, those collaborating with the aliens, going into hiding, thus leaving behind deceived young men.

As we have already announced, apart from the treacherous leaders and those collaborating with them in their crimes and treasons, the rest, even those who had been deceived but who have left the defunct Kurdish Democratic Party, will be treated in a brotherly manner and will enjoy the general amnesty, provided they hand over their weapons to the security forces. Such an amnesty will embrace all strata and Kurdish brothers. We call on them to come out of hiding, join their brothers and resume their normal life.

The Islamic Iranian Republic will make every effort to eradicate their problems, rebuilding the destroyed areas as well as carrying out reconstruction. My Kurdish brothers, pay no attention to the propaganda of those collaborating with the Democratic Party; return to the towns and resume your normal life. Do not be afraid either of the government or the saboteurs, for the government is on your side. As for the saboteurs, they have lost their power; they have been liquidated and will continue to be liquidated. I pray to God Almighty for his blessing for the martyrs of Islam and patience for their survivors.

[Signed] Ruhollah Mosavi Khomeyni.

Reiterates Amnesty Pledge

LD081344 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 8 Sep 79 LD

['Text' of message to the nation from Ayatollah Khomeyni--read by announcer]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful:

The bitter memory of 8 September 1978 evokes bitter memories of the momentous days that the nation passed through and which brought forth the sweet fruit of the topling of the palaces of despotism and arrogance and the replacement of them with the banner of justice of the Islamic Republic.

Is it not so that the instructive behest which says: Every day is 'Ashura [the 10th day of Muharram: anniversary of the martyrdom of Imam Husayn 'Ali] and every land is Karbala' [the place where this martyrdom occurred] should be an example for the Islamic nation to follow? A general uprising on any day and in any land has been and is an 'Ashura--an uprising by seekers of justice, who have a profound faith and love, against oppressors living in palaces and plundering arrogant people. The behest is that this program should be a model for the life of the nation every day and in any land.

The days we have gone through have been 'Ashuras all over again and the squares, streets and districts, where the blood of Islam's sons has been spilt, have been Karbala's all over again. This is an instructive behest, a duty, and at the same time a piece of glad tidings. It is a duty because the meek, albeit in small numbers, are dutybound to rise--just as the arch-martyr did--against the arrogant, though they may be equipped with the latest weapons and endowed with a terrible, satanical might. It is a glad tiding since it has placed our martyrs on the same level as the martyrs of Karbala' and it is a glad tiding since martyrdom is the symbol of victory. The 8 September was 'Ashura all over again and the martyrs square was Karbala' all over again and our martyrs were the martyrs of Karbala' all over again. Those who opposed our nation were Yazid [the Umayyad caliph who ordered the killing of Imam Husayn 'Ali and his family] and his kin. Karbala' crushed with blood the edifice of oppression and our Karbala' toppled the palace of satanical monarchy.

Now that we are the inheritors of all that blood, and the remnants of those young men and martyrs lying in their blood, it is not the time for us to sit in order to bring to fruition their self-sacrifice, but with a powerful will and fist it is time to bury the remnants of the oppressive regime and the mercenary plotters in the East and West under the foot of the martyrs of virtue. The insurgency in Kordestan, which was instigated by a handful of mercenaries who did not know God and who carried foreign arms and received their inspiration from the other side of the borders, has been smashed thanks to the heroic actions of the law enforcement forces and the Revolution Guards, and the corrupting and foreign-subservient ringleaders are now in hiding in their places of refuge and have left behind young men who have been deceived.

As we have repeatedly proclaimed, except for the criminal leaders and those who were their partners in treason and crime, we have issued a general amnesty for other sins and have treated as brothers even those who were deceived and became members of the defunct Democratic Party on the condition that they hand over their arms to the law enforcement agencies. This general amnesty covers all the strata and brothers in Kordestan. Let them all come forth from their hiding places and rejoin the ranks of their brothers and let them resume their normal life. The Government of the Islamic Republic will strive to solve their problems and to rebuild what was destroyed and to construct what has been left unbuilt.

Brother Kurds, do not heed the propaganda disseminated by those subservient to the Democratic Party; return to normal in the towns. Do not entertain any fears in your hearts either about the government, or from the subversives, as the government loves you and the subversives have lost power and have and shall be smashed. I beseech the Almighty for mercy and forgiveness for the martyrs of Islam, patience and resolution for their surviving relatives and happiness and health for the great nation.

Peace be upon the chaste worshippers of God.

[Signed] Ruhollah Mosavi Khomeyni, 7 September 1979.

KHOMEYNI SPEECH ON NATURE OF ISLAMIC STATE

ID082124 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 8 Sep 79 ID

[Excerpts] Imam Khomeyni today received a group of employees of the Voice and Profile of the Islamic Republic and told them: I would like to believe that our movement, which started nearly 15 years ago and for which considerable efforts were made, sacrifices given and families ruined, especially during the past couple of years, was only for Islam.

Imam Khomeyni said: Those talking of the importance of the economy, and who consider the economy as the infrastructure for everything, know nothing about man.

We now draw your attention to the text of the imam's recorded speech:

[Khomeyni--begin recording] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate: I would like to see all strata of the nation, especially those in the service of the government and above all the employees of radio and television, reach the conclusion that the republic is an Islamic one. There comes a time when people vote, as they demonstrated, for an Islamic republic; there also comes a time when some people are not aware of the meaning of an Islamic republic. Under such circumstances, they should be enlightened by recalling that the majority vote backs the establishment of a certain system and its contents--Islam and Islamic precepts. The program is an Islamic one.

Then there comes a time when some people are actually aware of this, but lack the conviction that everything must become Islamic. I would like to see everyone believe that our movement--15 to 16 years old, for which considerable efforts were made, sacrifices given, young people killed and families ruined, especially during the past couple of years--was only for Islam. I cannot believe, I do not accept that any prudent individual can believe that the purpose of all these sacrifices was to have less expensive melons, that we sacrificed our young men to have less expensive housing. No one in his right mind would lose young men simply to acquire less expensive housing. There is a false logic promoted perhaps by some self-seeking individuals, that, as it were, the aim of our sacrifices is to improve agriculture. No one would give his life for better agriculture.

Why do they not make any mention of the logic proposed by the people themselves?

I would like to see us all believing that our republic is an Islamic one, that everything we have must become Islamic. Perhaps you remember only a few years of it, but we were witness to more than 50 years of the old system. We remember that everything was dependent on the West, on America. We experienced the bitterness of this period.

All the problems raised during the past 50 years--particularly during the time of the second one, which was worse then the first one--were aimed at making our young men indifferent. [Word indistinct] the young man who goes bathing in the sea (?to have a good time) has no time to think about the day's issues, about the activities of the government or what this traitorous man the shah has done to our country.

These intellectuals, liberals and writers--of course, not all of them--do not care what such programs, such freedoms as allowing boys and girls to do as they wish can do to the country. Either they are not aware of them, or they are aware but [word indistinct] liberals and intellectuals keep complaining that there is no freedom. Indeed, what happened when this freedom was lost? The taverns have been destroyed, houses of disrepute have been closed--actually, I am not sure whether all of them have been closed. We no longer allow boys and girls to undress and go bathing in the sea. To these people this is a freedom they want--a freedom designed for us by the West, rather than a freedom planned by us. This freedom has been dictated by colonialist countries. These freedoms are imported. Now these unfair and so-called supporters of human rights, these unfair so-called writers--not all of them, of course--these unfair liberals are making propaganda in support of this type of freedom. This is a freedom which would lead our country to destruction. A country depends on its young men, on its manpower. What wastes the manpower destroys the country. Any country without manpower will fail.

The point is that those who plan to plunder our wealth wish to do so without obstacles. They say to themselves: Why should we create trouble for ourselves? The thing to do is to facilitate ways of revelry for these young men and let them get on with it, while we are busy plundering their resources. This is what has been happening during the past 50 years. They were encouraging our men to corruption, to indifference.

Islam has put an end to means which lead our young men to corruption. Islam wants fighters to stand up to the unbelievers, to those attacking our country. Islam wants to create mujahid; it has no intention of making revellers, so that while they are engaged in having a good time. others denigrate and dishonor them. Islam is a serious religion. There is no debauchery in Islam [word indistinct] it does not allow haphazardness. The only games allowed by Islam are shooting and horse racing, and only for fighting rather than (?playing). Even betting is not allowed, for this is a serious matter.

However, the West wants to keep us as before--by name an Islamic republic, but in practice the same old satanic issues. We must try to implement the true nature of the Islamic Republic, adhere to Islam. Certain drastic and profound changes have taken place which give rise to hopefulness.

Now, as for television--this is more sensitive than any other media. Television is more sensitive than any other propaganda means for it is audiovisual. Radio only aims at the ear; in the case of newspapers and periodicals, only the eyes are used; but television is audiovisual. Unlike newspapers, which are read by only several thousands, radio and television encompass the whole country.

Our infrastructure cannot be based on economics, for man's final objective is not economics. Man's efforts are not aimed at filling his stomach. Man is eternal; man exists from here to eternity. Man is immortal. Islam's program is aimed at having man share both this world and the next. The path is straight: It neither moves to the West nor the East. The straight path begins here and ends in eternity. [end recording]

[Announcer] Dear listeners, owing to a power failure we were unable to record the entire speech of the imam; consequently, we will read to you the rest of his speech:

Those of you working in radio and television must try to educate the youth so that they may not become indifferent. You saw that during the past 50 years our young men were indifferent. Thank God, a change took place. Men, women and children took to the streets and vindicated themselves. They must now try to maintain what they have acquired. University education must be based on Islamic teachings. As for radio and television, they, too, are a school; they must educate the youth. I want you to improve the radio and television, and leave out those taking steps contrary to your own. Members of this country want to be independent; they want it to stand on its own feet. To achieve this, those individuals creating obstacles must be removed. The (?issue) is man; a country possessing men frightens aliens. God bless you all.

KHOMEYNI SENDS MESSAGE TO SOUTHERN FRONTIERSMEN

GF091100 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 8 Sep 79 GF

[Text] Mr Ahmad Modarreszadeh, governor of Bushehr, contacted the Voice and Profile of Iran's Islamic Republic for the city of Shiraz and delivered the message of gratitude and kind remarks of the leader of Iran's Islamic revolution, Imam Khomeyni, addressed to the frontiersmen of southern Iran. He said:

When I was received by the leader of revolution, Imam Khomeyni, the imam said: Convey my greetings to our Shi'a and Sunni brothers and frontiersmen of the south and tell them that we look at all our Shi'a and Sunni brothers through the same eyes. We respect them all equally, and neither is entitled to any special privileges.

The governor of Bushehr added: The imam said we are all trying together to build up the Islamic Republic of Iran, just as your forefathers made every effort in the course of history to revive Islam. All of you, too, must be the frontier patrols of our Islamic country and protectors of the great religion of Islam. The government of Iran's Islamic Republic is also ready to serve all the whole Iranian nation, and we hope to make up for all shortcomings of the past that were the result of 2,500 years of dictatorship and 500 years of colonialism.

According to the governor of Bushehr, Imam Khomeyni, leader of Iran's Islamic revolution, stated in another part of his speech: Now is the time for reconstruction; it is high time we all joined hands to rebuild and liberate the country. I know very well that no foreign element can ever again destroy this strong Islamic fortress, and that Islam, with the unity of its different sects, will be struck upon the face of any foreigner, especially Zionism, like a clenched fist.

The imam added: Praise be to God that the nation of Islam throughout the world rose to help Islamic justice prevail as it was in the dawn of Islam, to prevent the cunning enemy from spreading the seeds of factionalism and division among Muslims, and to insure that the total victory of Islam in the world will become a reality in accord with the Koranic verse "All ye men come to together to God and do not be dispersed."

KHOMEYNI'S ORDERS NOT VALID UNLESS SIGNED BY HIM

LD091108 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 9 Sep 79 LD

[Text] The following statement was today issued by the bureau of Imam Khomeyni in Qom:

In His exalted name, following the orders of the esteemed leader of the Islamic revolution of Iran, His Great Eminence Imam Khomeyni, we hereby announce that any message, appointment, representation, order and so on issued by the imam is null and void unless it is signed by his eminence or stamped and signed by the bureau, or announced on radio and television.

[Signed] Qom, the bureau of Imam Khomeyni, 9 September 1979.

KHOMEYNI SPEAKS ON ANNIVERSARY OF TEHRAN DEMONSTRATIONS

LD100530 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2000 GMT 9 Sep 79 LD

[Speech by Ayatollah Khomeyni at Feyziyeh theological school in Qom on 8 September on the anniversary of the 8 September 1978 Tehran demonstrations against the shah--recorded]

[Excerpts] These people whose attention is fixed on the West, whose attention is fixed on aliens, whose goal is the West, who have turned their faces toward the West, all these people are immersed in darkness and their leaders are satans. Eastern nations which, due to internal and external propaganda and the activities of internal and external agents, have turned their faces toward the West and regard the West as the goal of all their aspirations and which have sold themselves and do not know themselves, which have lost their own celebrities and sources of their pride, which have lost themselves and in whose place a Western mind is situated, these have satans as their leaders and have gone from light into darkness. All the afflictions of the eastern people, including us, in our afflictions and problems derive from the fact that we have lost ourselves and another person is seated in our place. This is why you see that in Iran nothing is popular unless it has a western name. Even our pharmacies have to have a western name. Even our textile factories have to have a western scrip on the edge of the cloth they make, and it has to have a western name, too. Our streets, too, have to have western names. Everything we have has to have a western coloring. Even the books that they write, these book writers, these intellectuals--some of them--either they give a western name to their book or when they write something they have to make reference to the name of some western person.

We have been dragged to this darkness by the Satan. The Satan of recent times, of our own time, encouraged this westernization. They referred everything to the West. They borrowed everything from the West. They borrowed every school of thought from the West and forced it down our throats. At that time, our universities were western universities, too. Our economy was western. Our culture was western, too. We have completely forgotten our own identity and have replaced it with a western identity. As soon as somebody gets ill, they say he should be sent to England, that he should be sent to Europe. We have doctors here, too. I have heard that one of the relatives of Mohammad Reza--the deposed, the accursed--was suffering from tonsillitis. They brought somebody from Europe to operate on his tonsillitis, while the removal of tonsils is a simple operation and our doctors can do it. What does it indicate to the world when someone who has been put in charge of a country by force and known to be the shah of the country does not even believe that there are doctors for tonsillitis in Iran? What a damage it does to Iranian medicine and to Iranian doctors. What a treason this is to the Iranian nation, that it is charged that throughout the Iranian nation there is not one doctor who can perform a tonsillectomy and that they have to bring somebody from abroad to perform a tonsillectomy.

How much does this assist imperialism and the West and how much does it damage the honor of our nation? We have good doctors but our minds have become 23,534 minds. Even the doctors are the same. When you go to one of them, even they say that you should go to Europe, because their minds have become Westernized. They have lost themselves. They have lost their power. They have lost their honor and nationality, as we have lost them, too. All of us have lost these. So long as the nation retains this Westernization, it will not find independence--so long as the books of our writers are such that even when they write something which comes from us they have to refer to the name of such and such foreign person, such and such Western person. So long as you do not get rid of this dependence you shall not attain independence. So long as our ladies--I don't mean you [in the audience] because you are the masses--so long as our ladies believe that such and such a fashion should come to us from the West, such and such decoration should come from the West, as soon as something is done in the West they imitate it; so long as you do not get rid of this imitation you cannot be human and you cannot be independent. If you want to be independent and if you wish to be acknowledged as a nation and if you want to become a nation you should give up your imitation of the West, so long as you are captivated by this imitation you should not hope for independence. So long as our writers do not give up borrowing all their words from the West, they should not hope for the independence of their nation.

So long as we are like this, so long as our writers are such, so long as our intellectuals think in this way, so long as our freedom lovers are looking for a Western form of freedom, we shall continue to be in this plight. They shout: There is suppression, there is suppression, there is no freedom. What kind of freedom has been denied? They say the clergymen do not allow the men and women to go to the sea and roll around each other, that these clergymen do not allow our youth to be free and to go to the bars, to the casinos, and to be immersed in corruption. There is no freedom, they say. The clergymen do not allow our radio and television to show naked women and those ugly, horrible and shameful scenes and to mislead our youth and children. This is an imported freedom which has come from the West. It is an imperialist freedom. The imperialists have dictated to those who are treacherous to their own country to propagate these kinds of freedom. They are free to use heroin, to smoke opium, to go to gambling houses, to go to the houses of pleasure. What is the result? The result is that the youth who should devote themselves to the country become indifferent to the destiny of the country. An opium addict cannot think about the country. Those people who have been deceived from abroad and those people who if they are not deceived from abroad are the foreign agents, they propagate corruption. They propagate actions which lead our youth to prostitution. The result of their actions is that in a country which depends on the strength of the youth, whose youth must have the strength to administer it, they take this strength away from the youth. He can no longer think about what happens to his country, what the governments are doing to his country, what was done to his country by Mohammad Reza. These thoughts leave his brain. The serious thought is replaced by a flippant thought.

Don't just look at the present time when light has entered your hearts. Look at 10 or 20 years ago and see if there was any resistance against these people who were plundering all our possessions. No, there was none. They had nothing to do with such things. Once in a while a group of people made a slight murmur. There was no talk either in our majles, mosques or universities. Nowhere.

The date we are here to commemorate, 8 September, was a day of God, a day when a whole nation, man and woman, young and old, rose up and gave their blood in order to achieve their right. This was a day of God; 8 September was a day of God. You should remember it. You should commemorate these days of God, as you have done. These days of God should not be forgotten, because they create human beings. These days brought our youth out of the houses of pleasure and sent them to the battlefields. The day that wretched man [the shah] fled was a day of God, a day when a nation which had **nothing** defeated a power in such a way that he could not stay. His power was not just his own but the power of all his supporters. The whole world had stood up in front of one nation. I knew all these things. The whole world was first supporting him and then his successor, this Bakhtiar, and they intended to keep them in power. America was grabbing with both hands to keep the shah in power. When he fled, they grabbed with both hands to keep Bakhtiar in power. They sent messages to me saying: He is one of us, be belongs to us. They were servants. Don't find it strange that they maintain somebody under a certain guise for 10, or 15 or 10 years, in a national guise, in a false national guise for the day that they may make use of him. It is possible for someone to pray and worship in a mosque so that one day he may do some service for them. This is possible. It is also possible for a person to claim to be honest, to be a nationalist and even curse the foreigners and write articles against them so that he may find a place in the hearts of the people for the day when one person leaves he can take his place to safeguard the interests of the foreigners. Don't find it strange, as in fact it took place and you saw it. They used to tell us: Don't go back to Iran yet. They wished to assemble their forces and to get rid of the principal persons so that there would be no further possibility of returning. That, too, was one of the days of God. One of the great days of God, the exalted and the blessed, was the night that they staged the coup d'etat, the night when we were in Tehran and when they announced the martial law and extended it to days, so that nobody would come out during the day. Later they informed us that that night they were determined to kill all the leaders of the people and all the elders and (?put an end to the whole issue). God desired otherwise. The uprising of the nation, that brilliant uprising of the nation, the committed nation--and gradually the forces which were on theother side joined this side--this was a divine occurrence and was one of the daysof God. Don't forget that they gathered all their (?forces and used all their deceits) to stage a coup d'etat in one moment and kill all the people who might be able to do something and to turn the nation back to its earlier condition. God did not desire this. This is why it was a day of God, because on that day you the illustrious and illumined nation with your hearts filled with faith were not frightened and on that day you poured onto the streets and their plans were nullified. They wanted the streets to be deserted so that they could station the tanks on all the corners and then commit that crime. God, the blessed and exalted, came to the rescue of this nation and that day is one of the great days of God.

You, as a nation, should resolve that if a pharmacy has a foreign name you will not buy anything from that pharmacy until it changes its name. Our dear university people should note that if someone makes reference to others in his books, then they should not buy his books. They should not read such books. They write such things because they want to have customers. If the customers leave them they will stop writing what they do. If an item is not in demand it will not be supplied. You should resolve that these things which are dragging you toward the West and which are trampling your glories under foot and replacing them with western contents, you should refrain from reading them, you should turn your backs on them.

You should turn your back to such a writer. You should turn your back to such a book. These books with material from Lenin and Stalin and other poisonous snakes--you should not buy such books. You are not forced to buy books. Don't buy such books. Don't read such books. The time is late, and I don't have time to talk about the problem that we will soon be confronted with--the universities and the conspiracies which they plan to hatch in the universities. I have no time to talk about them now, but our youth, who are mainly committed, who are mainly nationalists, who are mainly believers in Islam, should not allow some people to come to the universities and cause disturbances and hatch plots. They should turn their backs on them. They should not read their books. I don't say burn their books. Burning them is wrong, but there is no burning worse than rejecting them. If they set fire to them, they think there was something in them. But if you turn your backs on them, the problem will be solved. Don't buy their books. Don't be the customers of the products that they bring. Let them bring them and heap them there. Let them bring 100 tons of them. Don't burn them and don't tear them apart. But don't read them and don't buy them. If you don't read them and don't buy them, then after a few days you will see that there will be no trace of them left. They bring these books for you to read. They want to drag you from Easternization toward Westernization and the worst form of dictatorship. They want to impose the worst form of dictatorship upon you. Don't read these books.

If, God willing, there is another opportunity I will talk to you more about this subject. I cannot do justice to this subject now. I pray for you that God, the exalted, the blessed, in the same way that he showed his favor and bounty to this nation and released this nation from the evil of foreigners and the evil of the servants of the foreigners, in the same way he will continue to vouchsafe his bounty to this nation so that the foreigners can never again penetrate this nation. May God bestow well-being, health, honor, strength and steadfastness upon you and free you from these freedoms which are imperialist ones and which have been imported from abroad to this country.

AMBASSADOR TO MOSCOW MEETS WITH BAZARGAN

LD091738 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 9 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Mohammad Mokri, ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the USSR, today met with Prime Minister Mehdi Bazargan and had discussions with him. In this meeting, relations between Iran and the USSR and matters related to the Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Moscow were discussed.

HOLIDAY, MOURNING PERIOD FOLLOW TALEQANI'S DEATH

LD100635 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0230 GMT 19 Sep 79 LD

[Text] The following statement was issued this morning by Prime Minister Bazargan:

The Provisional Government of the Iranian Islamic Republic expresses its condolences to the leader of the revolution, the Iranian people and Muslims of the world over the death of the great fighter and great Koran teacher, His Great Eminence Ayatollah Taleqani. Today is declared a holiday; a 3-day period of national mourning also is being declared.

[Signed] Prime Minister Mehdi Bazargan.

BAZARGAN, GOVERNMENT MINISTERS VISIT MAHABAD

LD071052 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0942 GMT 7 Sep 79 LD

[Text] At 1030 today Eng Mehdi Bazargan, prime minister of the Provisional Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, together with a number of the members of the government and his advisers, arrived in Mahabad where he was welcomed by the ulema, the local dignitaries and heads of departments. Then one of the local religious leaders, while bidding them welcome, gave a short report to the Council of Government on the situation in the city of Mahabad. Continuing his speech, he expressed the sentiments of fealty and loyalty which the population of Kordestan harbored for the Islamic Republic of Iran and for the decisive leadership of Imam Khomeyni and requested the prime minister to convey the fealty and genuine loyalty of the people of Kordestan for the imam.

Thanking the group of welcomers, Mr Bazargan said: We are all Muslims, no differences beset our ranks and we have always lived as brothers. Those who bring up the differences between Sunnis and Shi'ites are the enemies of the Islamic revolution of Iran.

The prime minister added: The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran will decisively come to the succor of the deprived, and an investigation of the situation in Kordestan enjoys special priority. The prime minister added: Devoting 1 day's revenue from oil for the development of the Kordestan area is an example of such programs.

Then the prime minister visited Mahabad's Red Lion and Sun hospital and spoke to the sick and wounded and issued instructions pertaining the newly built Red Lion and Sun Society hospital in Mahabad.

The prime minister and those accompanying him then went to the radio and television center in Mahabad, and Mr Bazargan sent a message to the Kurdish compatriots.

Sabbaghian Comments

LD081228 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 8 Sep 79 LD

[Excerpts] Eng Mehdi Bazargan, the prime minister, and his companions who went to the Kordestan area have returned to Tehran. Mr Hashem Sabbaghian, minister of the interior, who accompanied Eng Mehdi Bazargan, has commented on the visit to our correspondent Javid Ahmad Ahmadzadeh: [begin recording]

[Ahmadzadeh] Could you give us some information about the Kordestan region in view of the fact that Eng Mehdi Bazargan, the prime minister, and his companions, including Your Excellency, have just been there? How did you find the region?

[Sabbaghian] His excellency the prime minister, General Shaker, chief of the combined general staff of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and I left by air from Tehran airport for Urumiyeh. At Urumiyeh airport, Brig Vazirnezhad, commander of the Urumiyeh Division, reported to his excellency the prime minister about the successful task undertaken by the army and the Revolution Guards in combating the counterrevolutionaries. His excellency the prime minister thanked all the army forces, the Corps of the Revolution Guards and the people. From there he left by helicopter for Mahabad and landed at Mahabad's base itself, which had been previously occupied by the Kordestan Democratic Party. We inspected the base and then left for town where the inhabitants came out to welcome his excellency.

He then visited the 60-bed hospital where those wounded in the recent incidents were being looked after.

He then read out a message on the radio addressed to all the Kurdish-inhabited areas, and particularly the people of Mahabad, the Corps of the Revolution guards and the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran for the fact that the army was able to crush the counterrevolutionaries and to bring calm back to the area without bloodshed.

From there he then left by helicopter for Sanandaj, where he visited the barracks. Mr Shakiba, governor general [presumably of Kordestan province], and Hojjat ol-Eslam Mahadikhah, the imam's representative on relief work, and other responsible officials from government departments welcomed him at Sanandaj airport. The problems of Sanandaj were brought to his attention and he then gave the necessary instructions for development work and for reforming the departments.

From there he returned to Urumiyeh and at Takhti stadium the people held a meeting, which the prime minister addressed briefly. He conveyed the greetings of the entire Iranian nation, particularly the people of Tehran, to all the inhabitants of the Kurdish-inhabited areas.

[Question] Mr Sabbaghian, kindly tell us what steps you have taken for the development of the area and what decisions you took on this trip?

[Answer] We investigated the development problems of the Kordestan region and of other Kurdish-inhabited areas, in accordance with instructions issued by the leader of the revolution and the permission given by his excellency the prime minister regarding the donation of 1 day's oil revenues--it is natural that Kordestan Province will take priority on this matter.

The groups which went to the Kordestan region to carry out development work have set up a center in Sanandaj, have visited various towns and have begun preliminary work on development. In view of the rapidly approaching cold season, development work will be based on a crash program.

As you have been informed, foodstuffs such as rice, ghee, sugar loaf and sugar have been scarce in thee region and, in this connection his excellency the prime minister issued instructions so that more of these foodstuffs should be taken to the area to meet its requirements.

[Question] My last question is: Would you be so good as to tell us whether, on the whole, Eng Mehdi Bazargan, the prime minister, and your good self are pleased with this visit or not?

[Answer] We are extremely satisfied and pleased with the visit as we were met with a warm and enthusiastic welcome from the people who fully felt that the defunct Kordestan Democratic Party had deceived people by various means in the past and had embarked on dealing a blow at our revolution. The people themselves, with complete vigilance, reported that in certain cities they pushed out members of the defunct party before the army arrived on the scene and then the army made a grant entrance. All places are now given security by the army.

Army Controls Sardasht

LD071128 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0942 GMT 7 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Following the defeat of the counterrevolutionary forces in Sardasht, Hojjat ol-Eslam Sheykh Sadeq Khalkhali, in a telephone conversation with the Voice of the Islamic Revolution of Iran, announced that the town and its environs were completely under the control of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Revolution Guards and the rangers. At the same time, the warm welcome given by the ulema, the religious leaders and the various classes of the people to our army brothers and the Revolution Guards has brought about a fresh atmosphere of peace and tranquillity in the country's western regions.

Khalkhali Address

LD071138 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0942 GMT 7 Sep 79 LD

[Excerpts] Following restoration of peace in the western regions of the country, Hojjat ol-Eslam Sheykh Sadeq Khalkhali, the Shari'ah judge who is staying in Mahabad, sent a telephone message to the people of Mahabad through the Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

We draw your attention to the message of Hojjat ol-Eslam Sheykh Sadeq Khalkhali:

[Begin recording] We will try the leaders of the Democratic Party, maintaining complete impartiality and following Islamic justice. We ask all our muslim brothers to hand in their weapons to their local barracks and guards corps. Despite the fact that they might be members of the Democratic Party, they will be covered by the pardon issued by the imam, But the mercenary leaders of the subservient Democratic Party will be severely punished. From this date, any antinationalistic or antireligious demonstrations, held in contradiction to the orders issued by the Islamic Republic, are totally forbidden. Demonstrators will be dealt with according to the regulations. Honorable tradesmen of the bazaar should open their shops and employees should go back to their work so that people will not suffer any harm or damage as a consequence of their action.

Democratic Party Weapons Seized

LD091732 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 9 Sep 79 LD

[Text] The Public Relations Department of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran has announced: Yesterday, the personnel of the 28th Army Division and the special airborne forces, supported by the personnel of the air force, navy and the Revolution Guards succeeded in seizing two tanks, two 105 mm howitzers, one gun and some other weapons and arms from the insurgents affiliated to the defunct Democratic Party near Sardasht. These weapons had been previously stolen by the elements of the Democratic Party of Kordestan from Mahabad barracks.

Weapons Confiscated in Marvdasht

GF080640 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1830 GMT 07 Sep 79 GF

[Text] Two Kalashnikov machineguns with 703 rounds of ammunition and 15 Colt shells were discovered and confiscated in the town of Marvdasht last night, and the owner was arrested by Revolution Guards.

Weapons Seized in Darab

GF080644 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1830 GMT 07 Sep 79 GF

[Text] According to reports, the Corps of Islamic Revolution Guards in the city of Darab seized a number of cartridges and various ammunition in a store located at Mojahedin Avenue in that city. The confiscated items were reported to consist of 1,140 cartridges of various kinds for the Colt, (Berno), and Kalashnikov and one Colt sidearm.

Army Communique

LD080708 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0530 GMT 8 Sep 79 LD

[Text] The following communique has been issued by Kordestan's 28th division:

The esteemed inhabitants of all the towns in Kordestan Province, that is, Sanandaj, Saqqez, Baneh, Bukan, Marivan, Sardasht, Bijar, Divan Darreh, [name indistinct] and the affiliated villages are hereby informed that all military equipment such as cars, weapons, ammunition and materiel, whether carried or otherwise, being kept in the possession of the people, should be handed to the nearest barracks near their residence by 11 September 1979 and a receipt should be obtained.

Should the said equipment not be handed in by the specified date to the law enforcement centers and should they remain in the possession of private individuals, offenders will be tried in Islamic Revolution Courts.

Khomeyni's 'Decisive' Actions Praised

LD091146 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1430 GMT 9 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Yesterday, millions of the fighting people of Tehran honored the memory of the martyrs of 8 September by gathering in Shohada Square. The resolution read at the outset of yesterday's gathering in Shohada Square says: We strongly condemn the plots hatched by the domineering forces of the East and West, be it their dispatch of military forces or the spreading of lies and rumor-mongering in the press and the subservient news agencies. Another part of this resolution says: We admire Imam Khomeyni's decisive, speedy and revolutionary action in crushing the plundering mercenaries of the East and West and request the prevention of any kind of negligence and [word indistinct]

Kurds Flee to Iraq

NC090954 Paris AFP in English 0946 GMT 9 Sep 79 NC

[Text] Tehran, Sep 9 (AFP)--The banned Iranian Kordestan Democratic Party (IKDP) abducted about 100 Iranian soldiers, Revolutionary Guards and shopkeepers to Iraq as hostages, roving Islamic Judge Ayatollah Sadeq Khalkhali said in the newspaper BAMDAD today.

But 13 of the hostages were freed on Friday, he added.

Ayatollah Khalkhali, currently in Iran's Kurdish Province which was the scene of bloody fighting between Kurdish separatists and Revolutionary Guards last month, was believed to have freed 1,200 prisioners in several Kurdish cities the paper said.

The IKDP was banned by Iranian spiritual leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni after the clashes.

Khalkhali Comments on Executions

NC090901 Paris AFP in English 0848 GMT 9 Sep 79 NC

[Text] Tehran, Sep. 9 (AFP)--A man convicted of torturing a prisoner was sentenced to have his eyes gouged out and three teeth removed by a Revolutionary Court in the Kurdish city of Mahabad, the English-language Tehran TIMES reported today.

After three teeth had been pulled out, the prisoner's family pardoned the man and spared his eyes.

The sentence was ordered under the Moslem law of revenge by roving Islamic Judge Ayatollah Sadeq Khalkhali after the man was convicted of inflicting the same treatment on a prisoner. The ayatollah said that he had pardoned more than 1,000 people who took part in clashes between Kurdish separatists and Revolutionary Guards in the region last month. He added that he did not expect the Islamic courts in Mahabad to handle outstanding cases against Kurds.

Ayatollah Khalkhali, who as head of the Islamic courts has been responsible for hundreds of executions since the February revolution, said "only 53 people had been executed in the province of Kordestan."

Official figures and press information put the number of executions at about 100, the Tehran TIMES noted. The paper quoted Ayatollah Khalkhali as saying that "if reports that Ezzeddine Husseini and other members of the banned Iranian Kordestan Democratic Party have fled to Iraq are true, with our good relations with Iraq, we could easily obtain their extradition".

After spending a few days in Mahabad, Ayatollah Khalkhali was expected to go to Piranshahr, near the Iraqi border, and then to Sardasht, 100 kms (63 miles) south of Mahabad.

AMBASSADOR TO KUWAIT REJECTS FOREIGN PRESENCE IN GULF

LD071544 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1213 GMT 7 Sep 79 LD

[Excerpt] Kuwait--Iranian ambassador in Kuwait Dr Ali Shams Ardakani has emphasized here that his country rejects any foreign presence in the region and called on the gulf states to resist it.

He told KUNA that Egyptian forces, estimated at about 8,000 men, are now stationed in one of the states of the region. Dr Ardakani did not name this state, but it has been said lately that Egypt had in fact sent forces to the Sultanate of Oman to support the regime of Sultan Gabus ibn Sa'id in confronting a revolution led by the Popular Front for the Liberation of Oman after Iran withdrew its forces from Oman following the triumph of the Iranian revolution. The Iranian ambassador said that American and British forces are in a number of states in the region. Moreover, some of these states have provided facilities for the American Navy. He said that this foreign military presence supports "directly and indirectly" the Israeli military preparations in the Middle East region.

He added that Iran "condemns, does not accept, and strongly protests the presence of any foreign force in the region under any name and under any circumstances. I am certain that the revolutionary forces will be able, sooner or later, to teach these forces an unforgettable lesson."

TAP CITES KUWAITI INTERVIEW WITH FOREIGN MINISTER

LD071632 Tunis TAP in English 1422 GMT 7 Sep 79 LD

["Iran: Israel's Shadow is Cast Behind the Disturbances in Iran Says Dr. Yazdi"--TAP headline]

[Text] Kuwait, Sept 7 (TAP-GNA)--Iran doesn't mean at all to play the part of gendarme in the Gulf region. Our foreign policy is on the contrary, based on the principle of mutual respect and friendship, said Dr Ebrahim Yazdi, Iranian foreign minister.

In an interview with the Kuwaiti paper AL ANBA published Thursday and quoted by the GULF NEWS AGENCY (GNA), Dr. Yazdi informed of his country's dispositions to do everything in order to reduce tenseness with Iraq and reach understanding between both countries. Israel, he added, contributed a great deal to the bursting of disturbances in Khuzestan, known as a country rich in oil and mainly populated by Iranian Arabs, by supporting and strengthening some elements and people who work directly or indirectly in the service of Zionism. Dr Yazdi charged Israel with supporting the Kurdish revolt against the central power of Tehran. Finally, he said that his country decided to keep to the average figure of 4 million barrels a day as far as its oil exports are concerned.

OFFICIALS DISCUSS OIL SUPPLY TO JAPAN

OW080409 Tokyo KYODO in English 0103 GMT 8 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Tehran, Sept 7, KYODO--Iranian oil and petrochemical industrial leaders told Japanese Government officials here Friday that Iran will consider more oil supplies to Japan in return for resumption of the giant petrochemical complex joint venture in southern Iran.

The remark was made by Hassan Nazih, chairman of National Iranian Oil Co., and Rahim Abedi, president of National Petrochemical Co., to Naohiro Amaya, vice minister for international affairs of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry, and Ambassador to Iran Tsutomu Wada. Amaya and his mission members met with Abedi and Nazih Friday to discuss ways to resume the joint venture, undertaken by Iran-Japan Petrochemical Co. in Bandar Shahpur but suspended due to the Iranian political unrest. Amaya, accompanied by Wada, later called on the two Iranian officials for further informal discussion.

The Iranian officials then said that they felt sorry about the delay in construction of the joint venture complex. If Japan shows sincerity about resuming the joint venture project, Iran is ready to do its best in supplying its oil to Japan, they said.

FORMER SAVAK COLLABORATORS UNDER INVESTIGATION

GF100820 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1830 GMT 9 Sep 79 GF

[Text] The following announcement was made public today by the prosecutor of the Islamic Revolution Court in Shiraz:

Any person having any complaint against Messrs Manuchehr 'Adalat Fadestani and 'Ali Kamali Fardesti, who are both accused of having collaborated with the defunct SAVAK and are presently under investigation by this office, may report within 5 days to the prosecutor's office of the Islamic revolution for the city of Shiraz. [Signed] Prosecutor of the Islamic revolution for the city of Shiraz, Katuziyan.

EDUCATION MINISTER GHOLAM HOSEYN SHOKUHI RESIGNS

LD091058 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 9 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Following the resignation of Dr Gholam Hoseyn Shokuhi, minister of education and training, Political Deputy Prime Minister Dr Sadeq Tabataba'i spoke to a PARS NEWS AGENCY correspondent, saying: Mr Shokuhi's resignation has been accepted by the Council of Ministers. As for who is to be appointed as the new education and training minister, the government spokesman, Tabataba'i, did not comment.

MINISTER DENIES RUMOR ON CANCELING UNIVERSITY SEMESTER

LD092127 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 9 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Dr Ali Shari'atmadari, minister of culture and higher education, today after a meeting with Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the Islamic revolution of Iran, in an interview with PARS NEWS AGENCY denied a rumor concerning cancellation of the first semester of the new academic year at universities and institutes of higher education. The minister of culture and higher education also announced that at a meeting held in the presence of the chancellors of universities and institutes of higher education throughout Iran, all the universities expressed readiness in starting the new academic year. He added that students taking part in the crusade for reconstruction can take either no courses or few courses during the first semester of the new year so that they can continue their activities in the crusade for reconstruction.

PROPERTIES OF TWO PAPERS GIVEN TO FOUNDATION FOR OPPRESSED

LD091304 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 9 Sep 79 LD

[Text] The KEYHAN and ETTELA'AT establishments have been given over to the Foundation for the Oppressed. According to the order issued by the public prosecutor of the central province, the Foundation for the Oppressed has been allowed to take over the property belonging to KEYHAN and ETTELA'AT establishments and all the movable and immovable property of Dr Mezbahzadeh and 'Abbas Mas'udi, the owners of these two establishments, who were among the founders of the satanic government, and also all the movable and immovable property of their next of kin.

NVOI REFUTES ALLEGATIONS OF SOVIET INTERFERENCE IN IRAN

TA091252 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT 7 Sep 79 TA

[Unattributed commentary: "By Fabricating the News, Facts Cannot Be Distorted"]

[Text] Dear compatriots: While our country is facing enormous problems, some individuals and newspapers, through their statements and writings, are irresponsibly and often intentionally attempting to add new problems by any means and even by fabricating facts [words indistinct]. Some of these (?newspapers), which were (?associated) with the satanic regime and the police organizations through thousands of threads, are now endeavoring more than others to somehow damage the Iranian revolution and its credibility.

As an example, one could name the KAYHAN INTERNATIONAL newspaper which is irresponsibly [words indistinct] in fabricating facts and is not even thinking of the consequences of this act. This newspaper has distorted the facts to such an extent that one day it claimed that allegedly our neighboring country in the north is interfering in the affairs of Iran. Observers view this fabrication of KAYHAN INTERNATIONAL as a [words indistinct] which was fabricated and forged to [words indistinct] the interference of U.S. imperialism, Israeli Zionists and remnants of the former regime. This is a fact, since as we know this newspaper has written with the utmost prejudice and claimed that allegedly Soviet planes flew at night over Kordestan and [words indistinct]. [Words indistinct] is misleading public opinion and cannot be overlooked.

The policy of our northern neighbor toward the Iranian nation's movement is precise and clear. All of us know that during the hardest days of the revolutionary struggles of our homeland's people when at any moment the military interference of U.S. imperialism threatened our country, our northern neighbor explicitly and decisively declared its support of the just revolutionary movement of the Iranian people and stressed that it will not remain indifferent in the face of attack by foreign powers and military interference by U.S. imperialism. The Iranian people value and appreciate this unsparing protection and support of the Soviet Government for their revolutionary struggles, which had an important role in preventing U.S. military interference. Again it was the government of our northern neighbor, the Soviet Union, which, after the victory of the admirable revolution of our nation, recognized the Provisional Islamic Government and declared its readiness to establish friendly and neighborly relations with the regime of the Islamic Republic of Iran. These are matters which will be recorded in the history of our nation's struggles.

(?However), the SAVAKists of the press cannot tolerate the protection by a power such as the Soviet Union of the Iranian revolution and the Islamic Republic of Iran. Therefore, they resort to fabricating lies and falsehoods to mislead public opinion.

Fortunately the lies of that same newspaper were revealed and its editors tried to (?put the blame) on the PARS NEWS AGENCY. This alone proves that the claims of this newspaper are baseless. His Eminence Ayatollah Shari'atmadari, in an interview in Tehran, said: Of course this matter has not proven to me and (?it is an assumption).

Mr Mokri, the ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran, said during his meeting with Imam Khomeyni: Up to now there is no evidence regarding the interference of the Soviet Union in the affairs of Iran, particularly in Kordestan, and it is not thought possible that such acts will take place, as for the weapons in the hands of the Kurds, it must be said that a large part of these weapons fell into the hands of the people during the revolution when the garrisons of the Shahanshahi army (?moved) toward Kordestan. This fact was even confirmed by the chief of staff of the army of the Islamic Republic of Iran. [Sentence indistinct] These were among the elements that brought about war and fratricide in Kordestan, and brought about the problems which the country is facing right now. These are the self-same elements of imperialism and remnants of the former regime who muddy the water and which the noble and free people of Kordestan rightly recognize as the sworn enemies of Iran and themselves, and against whom they always struggled and continue to struggle.

The interests of the nation and the Iranian revolution dictate that (?we) struggle against these real counterrevolutionary forces which are the sworn enemies of the people of Kordestan and (?Iran). Those who endeavor to mislead public opinion by fabricating facts, news and lies, are themselves aiding the counterrevolution, and through their [word indistinct] and irresponsible actions create new problems for the government.

AFGHANISTAN

TARAKI ARRIVES IN MOSCOW FOR 'UNOFFICIAL STAY'

LD092337 Kabul in English to Europe 1900 GMT 9 Sep 79 LD

[Text] The great leader of the people of Afghanistan, Nur Mohammad Taraki, secretary general of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and president of the Revolutionary Council, after attending the summit conference of the heads of state and government of the nonalined countries in Havana, on his way back home arrived in Moscow at 10 a.m. local time today for an unofficial stay there. Our great leader was welcomed at Moscow airport by Barkauskas, the vice president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR; Maltsev, the first vice minister of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Kozyrev, the deputy minister at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Soviet Union, and high-ranking officials of that ministry. Dr Raz Mohammad Paktin, ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and members of the Afghan Embassy and a great number of Afghan students residing in Moscow also were present.

Upon alighting from the plane of our great leader, the Afghan students welcomed the great leader of the people of Afghanistan by shouting the slogans of: Long live the great leader of the people, Nur Mohammad Taraki! Long live the people of Afghanistan! United be the united front of the youth of Afghanistan! At this moment bouquets of flowers were presented to the great leader of the people of Afghanistan by Afghan children. Also present at the welcoming ceremony was the ambassador of Cuba in Moscow.

KABUL REPORTS DESERTERS RETURNING HOME

GF090902 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 8 Sep 79 GF

[Text] In compliance with the general amnesty declared by the great leader of the people of Afghanistan, Nur Mohammad Taraki, secretary general of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] and president of the Revolutionary Council, for those individuals who deserted their homes and left for other locations, a great number of our compatriots returned last week to their homes and towns in various parts of the country and have declared their readiness to fight for and defend their country and the Great Saur Revolution.

'KHALQI' MEETINGS DENOUNCE PAKISTAN, IRAN AGGRESSION

LD080632 Kabul in English to Europe 1900 GMT 7 Sep 79 LD

[Excerpts] To hail the general amnesty granted by the great leader of the people of Afghanistan, Nur Mohammad Taraki, secretary general of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and president of the Revolutionary Council, pertaining to the returning of those persons who have deserted their homes and in order to celebrate the centennial anniversary of the first Anglo-Afghan war, today too our valorous and patriotic people held Khalqi meetings in certain points of the country, and during them strongly condemned the armed aggression by reactionary circles of Pakistan and narrowminded fanatics of Iran in collusion with Ekhwan ash-Shayatin, these dirty elements and hirelings of imperialism, over the soil of our beloved country.

The [word indistinct] correspondent adds that in these meetings a number of workers, peasants and the enlightened delivered [word indistinct] speeches and said our noble and patriotic people, ever since the victory of the irreversible Revolution of Sawr have well observed that all the actions of the Khalqi state have taken place and are taking place for removal of all inequalities and exploitation of the individual by the individual, and that all these actions maintain social justice in the country and are (?cause) for blossoming of beloved Afghanistan.

COMMITTEE FOR DEFENSE OF SAWR REVOLUTION SET UP IN FRANCE

LD080638 Kabul in English to Europe 1900 GMT 7 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Patriotic Afghans residing in France, Belgium and Switzerland have recently established the Committee of Defense of the Revolution and, with the (?understanding) the defense of the Great Sawr Revolution and its gifts is the duty of every patriotic person wherever in the world he may be, in their resolution of 19th August 1979 have expressed their patriotism, their support of their progressive regime and its high objectives which guarantee the prosperity of the people of Afghanistan and the blossoming of the country.

The resolution of the founding session of the Committee of Defense of the (?1919) Sawr Revolution in France, Belgium and Switzerland says: Today, the 19th August, which coincides with the 60th anniversary of the regaining of beloved Afghanistan's independence, we, a number of patriotic and progressive Afghans residing in France, embarked upon the establishment of the Committee of the Defense of the (?1919) Sawr Revolution of Afghanistan. As the patriotic and freedom-loving people of Afghanistan on 19th August, 1919, by sacrificing their lives and property dealt the greatest blow on British colonialism and opened the path for the national freedom movements in Asia and the world, we too decided today that with the establishment of the committee for the defense of the chain-breaking Sawr Revolution, in step with our toiling people, deal another (?teeth)-breaking blow on the enemies of our country's freedom and prosperity.

The resolution adds: Since defense of the national honor is the duty of every patriot, we patriotic Afghans residing in France gather around each other for the further discovery of the enemies of the people and the revolution, such as the representatives of feudalism, supporters of the decayed and feudal order, narrowminded nationalists, leftist extremists and their international defenders, and in order to vest support of the progressive elements of all the countries of the world for the Sawr Revolution of deliverance in the Committee of the Defense of the Sawr Revolution of Afghanistan, so that by this means, jointly, we perform our duty for our people and beloved country. Considering that defense of the revolution and its gifts is equal to the defense of the honor of the country, we invite all compatriots in France, Belgium and Switzerland to raise, by their membership in this committee, their voice along with those of hundreds of thousands of our other countrymen, and keep alive the memory of the love for freedom of their fathers and forefathers in the minds of the people of the world. Forward towards construction of a new Afghanistan!

INDIA

JANATA PARTY MERGES INTO CONGRESS-I IN ARUNACHAL PRADESH

BK091244 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 9 Sep 79 BK

[Text] The Janata Party in Arunachal Pradesh has decided to dissolve itself and join the Congress-I.

This was announced by the Congress-I leader Mr Pranab Mukherjee at a news conference led by the PWD [Public Works Department] Minister, Mr Gegong Apaang, has also decided to join his party. The announcement follows Mr Mukherjee's discussion with concerned party leaders including the chief minister, Mr P.K. Thungon, who was present at the news conference.

CONGRESS PARTY TO KEEP ITS INDEPENDENT STATUS

BK080456 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 8 Sep 79 BK

[Text] The Congress leader, Mr Y.B. Chavan, has said that his party will keep its independent status although it will have an alliance with the Janata-S at the national level.

Addressing a meeting in Satara, Maharashtra, he said that the Maharashtra Pradesh [state] Congress committee and the parallel Congress will soon come together.

JANATA-S TO EVOLVE INTO NEW PARTY SOON

BK080457 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 8 Sep 79 BK

[Text] The Janata-S steering committee has formally decided to change into a new party comprising the Janata-S, the CFD [Congress For Democracy] led by Mr Bahuguna, Mr Biju Patnaik's [minister of steel and mines] group, and the Socialist group of Mr Madhu Limaye. The decision of the steering committee will be ratified at a convention to be held in New Delhi on the second of next month.

SANJAY GANDHI ARRESTED AFTER CLASH WITH POLICE

BK100920 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 10 Sep 79 BK

[Text] Mr Sanjay Gandhi along with about 100 youth Congress workers were arrested in Dehra Dun today following a clash between the provincial armed constabulary and the youth Congress workers. According to PTI [PRESS TRUST OF INDIA] the clash occurred soon after Mr Gandhi entered the courtroom of anticorruption judge Mr B.K. Agarwal for further deposition in the ONGC-Maruti road roller case.

OFFICIAL WANTS INVESTIGATION INTO ALLEGED GANDHI ACCOUNTS

BK101010 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 10 Sep 79 BK

[Text] The general secretary of Janata-S, Mr Rajendra Puri, has asked the government to expedite the investigation into certain alleged bank accounts in Switzerland in the name of Mrs Gandhi and a government official. In a letter to the deputy prime minister, Mr Y.B. Chavan, Mr Puri has alleged that about $35 million exchanged hands as payoff for certain deals and were deposited in Swiss bank accounts.

REPORT RELEASED ON MARUTI AFFAIR 7 SEPTEMBER

BK080500 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 8 Sep 79 BK

[Text] The Gupta Commission on Maruti affairs, which has strongly indicted Mrs Gandhi and some of her former colleagues, says that even matters connected with the country's defense were subordinated to the company's interest. The report, released by the government last night, enumerates a number of irregularities in the company's working, indicating the presence of unaccounted money. It says that many more irregularities are likely to come to light if a special team carries out a coordinated examination of the company's accounts and records.

The commission for nearly 2 years went into the allegations of abuse of power and contravention of the law and official procedures in relation to the company. It has stressed that the affairs of the Maruti concern brought about a decline in the integrity of public life and sullied the purity of the administration. Mr Sanjay Gandhi exercised only a derivative power. Its source was the authority of Mrs Gandhi, the then prime minister. Legal and other requirements were brushed aside and accepted norms of behavior forgotten when the interests of the Maruti concern were involved.

The report, which runs into 140 pages, says that all this was due to the atmosphere of fear which was then prevailing. Anything connected with the Maruti concern was treated as a sensitive matter. The threat of detention or other forms of harrassment was real and was carried out in some cases. Officers who went out of their way to help Maruti have denied that they were under any fear of pressure. In their case, the motive might have been only a hope that their services should be remembered in future.

Dealing with the role of Mr Bansi Lal [defense minister in the Gandhi government], the report says that he disregarded the rules and norms of propriety not because of his anxiety as the then chief minister of Haryana to invite a new industry to the state. Detailing the sequence of events from May 1968 to November 1973, the report observes that these suggest that Mr Bansi Lal sought to protect himself politically by rendering these services. Mrs Gandhi was aware of Mr Bansi Lal's motives and derived for her son the advantages needed for his car project. The report asserts that the then government's policy was shaped to help Mr Sanjay Gandhi get an industrial license for his project. Financial resources were raised in a manner which were always not proper or regular. Dealers were made to deposit large sums of money but they never got the car nor all their money back. Conditions that there will be no foreign collaboration or consultancy and that the prototype will first be developed for tests and approval were violated. Raw materials obtained from the government were sold in the black market.

The report gives details of the irregularities in securing loans by the Maruti concern from nationalized banks and said credit facilities were sanctioned without a critical assessment of the company's genuine requirements and the usual safeguards were often not observed. Mrs Gandhi opposed the renewal of the term of Mr Juneja as chairman of the Central Bank of India as he had not approved Mr Sanjay Gandhi's proposal for a loan of 15 million rupees.

The government has, in a press note, denied that it was reluctant to initiate action on the findings of the Maruti concern. The press note points out that the usual practice is that the reports of commissions of inquiry are first presented to Parliament before they are published. The government is also required under the law to indicate the action taken on the report. However, in the present case the report has been published to remove any misgivings.

Gandhi Reaction

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[Text] The Congress-I president, Mrs Indira Gandhi, has alleged that the charges in the Gupta Commission report on Maruti affairs is politically motivated. Addressing a public meeting at Banganapalle in Andhra Pradesh today, she alleged that the different commissions reports against her and her family members are being brought out under pressure.

Addressing a number of meetings in (Cudappa) in Anantapur District, Mrs Gandhis said Janata Party's rule had created conditions of insecurity and instability.